The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

The following pathetic appeal of Ren Jacket, the Cherokee Warrior, will not lose in comparison with the more refined claims of his white brethren. It is addressed to them, in despair of that justice and humanity which the poor deluded Indian has so long and vainly sought from those, who

"Practice ill,
The lessons which they teach."

Alas! what mournful sounds are those,
Borne o'er the western breeze?
'Tis from you hills clad in snows,
Where dwell the Cherokees.

There lives an isolated race,
Whose sires, as legends tell,
Once lords of hunting and the chase,
Where now the white men dwell.

There, on that vale luxuriant,
Beyond the white man's claim,
They form'd a civil government,
Which well deserves the name.

United thus by kindred ties,
And by a common cause;
They worship him who rules the skies,
Obedient to their laws.

Methinks on yonder lofty peak,
I see a warrior stand;
He sighs, as if his heart would break,
And waves his aged hand.

"O! why when from our fathers' graves,
Upon the Atlantic shore,
We sought where western waters lave,
Resolv'd to move no more!

But vain, if further to explore,
We yield to you our right;
No place for us the wide world o'er,
Will shield us from your sight!

When first we smoked the pipe of peace,
Upon our native land,
We hail'd the appalling war-whoop cease,
And pledg'd a friendly hand.

Then bright and long was friendship's chain,
And oft with noble view,
We taught our nation to maintain,
By imitating you!

No more a vagrant, idle life,
Precarious to our race;
And soon just laws succeed to strife,
And tillage to the chase!

Yet what avails our nation's laws,
And what our nation's name!
You, white men, never want a cause,
To oust an Indian's claim!

Behold our fields, our fenced farms,
Our towns and hamlets too;
Must we for these sustain alarms,
And from white brothers too!

Oh! think you of our little ones,
Our wives and sires dear;
Must they abandon their loved homes,
And live again in fear?

If still to west we steer our course,
How long shall we abide?
Some other claims again per force,
May push our claims aside!

Or if, on the Pacific's shore,
We hope to make our stand;
How far to west may we explore,
In search of vacant land?

O, think you, when our friendly sires
First gave you welcome here;
Well pleased were all our Council fires,
To have the white men near.

But ah! ungrateful to our race,
You seal an Indian's doom;
And drive him from each resting place,
To give the white man room!

By the great spirit of the sky,
Who thus to vengeance dooms;
We move no more, resolv'd to die,
Beside our fathers' tombs!"

Thus said, the warrior waved his hand,
In token of adieu!
And from his fearful, lofty stand,
Himself despairing threw!!

THE MELANCHOLY MAN.

Remark'd a stranger wand'ring o'er the heath,
In melancholy mood he seem'd, and sad
As one whose all of earth was gone, and hope,
E'en hope "had ceas'd to smile" upon his life.
Despair had mark'd him as her victim,
And made him feel that death would be
A welcome friend. Like some lone tree he stood,
Spar'd by the hand of man, but taken
By the whirlwind's rage when shelterless,
And made the sport of wild and furious winds.
Mild and calm was his deportment;
Unostentatious, unassuming,
All he asked was, that he might be allowed
To roam unseen and muse in gloom.
As I approached, he heeded not my tread,
But onward moved, wrapped up in solitude,
So much, that when I spoke he listed not!
I spoke again, he rais'd his head—there was
A vacant stare, a listless gaze, as if
His thoughts were dwelling on far distant themes,
Scarce willing to bring back meditation
To the present.
"Stranger!" said I, "if one, deep versed in grief,
Good right may claim to know thy sorrow,
I pray thee tell me why thy soul is sad!
Say, why is one whose bearing speaks thee formed
To please, and shine in friendly social life,
Thus habited to play the misanthrope!
For I have mark'd thee oft at eventide,
Strolling thus forth to gaze upon this loneliness,
And it pleased thy solitary mood
To free thyself from observation.
Then, brief his answer was:—'I am a man
But little versed in courtesy, and
Short in speech—friend! ask me no more!'"
Unseemly, as his answer was, it
But increased my wish to know the tale
Of sorrow I saw he could unfold;
Yet, fearful lest he might deem me
Over curious—I asked no more.
"Days, months, and years, had passed away!"
The stranger long had ceased to rove
Across the heath, but he had changed
To drop a scroll, which I had found,
And thus, in part, the mystery
Unravelled; from it, I learned that he
Had loved a maid who scorned his love,
And spurned the hand he proffered.
Long had he wooed her, and when he
Thought the prize secure, that nought but
Asking lacked to make the girl his own,
He met with this severe rebuff.
The paper cursed the sex, and swore
Malice love itself, the sentence thus:—
"Love! thou cursed demon, wrongly
Thou'rt called the offspring fair of
Heaven! more likely thou art one of
Satan's ministers, sent out to nurse
Mankind, and give them a slight foretaste
Of the joys of his dark paradise."
Days, years, I say, had pass'd away,
Since I had seen the lonely man;
From memory he was almost lost,
When, as I took my long accustomed walk,
We met as we were wont to do, in
Other days—he, how strangely altered,
No longer now the "melancholy man,"
But gay and cheerful; happiness seemed
Resting on his face, and on his arm—A Wife.

WILLIAM.

THE MORALIST.

BIGOTRY.

He that feareth the Lord of heaven and earth, walks humbly before him, thankfully lays hold of the message of redemption by Christ Jesus, and strives to express thankfulness by the sincerity of his obedience; he is sorry with all his soul when he comes short of his duty; he walks watchfully in the denial of himself, and holds no confederacy with any lusts or known sin: if he fails in the least measure, he is restless till he has made his peace by true repentance. He is true in his promises, just in his dealings, charitable to the poor, sincere in his devotion; that will not deliberately dishonour God, although with the greatest security of impunity; that has his hopes and conversion in heaven; dares not do any thing unjustly, although ever so much to his advantage; and all this because he fears GOD, as well for his goodness as his greatness; such a man, whether he be an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian, Independent or Anabaptist; whether he wears a surplice or wears none; whether he hears organs or hears none; whether he kneels at the communion, or, for conscience sake, stands up or sits down; he has the life of religion in him, and that life acts in him, and will conform his soul to the image of his Saviour and go along with him to eternity, notwithstanding his practice or non-practice of things indifferent. On the other side, if a man fears not the eternal God, he does commit sin with presumption; he can drink to excess, lie, swear vainly and falsely, live loosely, break his promises. Such a man, although he cry up the Presbytery; although he be re-baptised or declaim against it as heresy; although he fast all Lent, or feast out of pretence of avoiding superstition; yet, notwithstanding these or a thousand more external conformities, or be jealous of opposition to them, *he* wants the life of religion.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM

THE ROTTEN PART OF THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A brief examination of the futility and inexpediency of the Militia. Its general character inimical to free government, the rights of conscience, and the morals of the people—addressed to the Members of the Legislature for deliberate consideration.

No. IV.

In my former numbers, I have examined briefly the constitutional right of the citizens "to bear arms in defence of themselves and the state;" and have considered also, the provision made for those, who, in consideration of conscientious scruples, "shall not be compelled so to do, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service." I have not wished to exhaust the subject by extending my remarks beyond the precincts of the constitutional survey.—I have left much for legislative interposition, and the ingenuity of members, in the exercise of their judgment on a subject so fertile of argument, wherein its advocates and opposers, may maintain a wide field of discussion. I shall close my remarks with the present number, and refer the subject generally to abler advocates, in the hope, that so important a question as the constitutional right of conscience, will receive all the attention its importance demands.

The balance of constitutional right, has been fully exhibited, and the right of conscience clearly defined, within the meaning of that instrument. By reducing fines and forfeitures to a low value, all cause of complaint will of necessity cease, from the fact that the *legal demand* will no longer be an object worth pursuing, and thus put an end to all species of imposition so very oppressive upon the rights of the citizen. It will exclude, of course, the pretensions of a set of men in the shape of militia fine collectors, and oblige them to seek some more honest means of livelihood. The experiment, if it may be so termed, is worth a trial. It cannot result in loss to the state, or to individuals, as I have already shown; and may be productive of much good. It will at least remove one motive to immorality, and place the chance of individual corruption and depravity farther at a distance. A perfect equality of rights will also be maintained, in which on the account of privilege, all parties will be equally secured by the constitution.

The present posture of the Militia System, as now established, is not, perhaps, so much in a misapprehension of the constitution, as in the misapplication of the laws enacted for the purpose of carrying its provisions into effect. Place the equivalent value on the footing of an equivalent, and I have shewn that one cent is amply sufficient for the purpose; all classes must be satisfied. I do not aim to abrogate the rights of the Militia, nor in any thing I have said to interfere with the right to bear arms. They may still enjoy this privilege, and have the honour of its distinctions—I ask only the exemption of the conscientious upon constitutional ground!

It may be contended, that in order to new model the militia system, it must be referred to a convention—but I do not so conceive the case. I would not jeopardize the enjoyments we actually possess by placing our excellent constitution in the hands of a convention. There is no knowing when innovation may stop, and when once began, who can foresee the point of termination. There is, however, no necessity for a conventional agreement, in so plain a case as the conscientious rights of the citizens respecting the exercise of the discretionary power—or to refuse it. All the difficulty is obviated in a word, by fixing the just equivalent at its intrinsic value. By this measure also the real defenders of the state will be known; and the confidence and security of the community will be increased in the voluntary acts of the citizens, whose patriotism may lead them to acquire the art of war, in defence of themselves and the state—and, if needful, they may be rewarded!

The impression has already gone abroad, that the welfare and safety of the state rests upon the proper organization of the militia, and this endless subject continues to form a prominent feature of every governmental message. We have much to apprehend from the mistakes of a military governor and his counsellors; and should the commonwealth ever be directed by that class, we would not give much for civil rights.—The late message of governor Shultze countenance the mistake as to the merits of the militia—he speaks with great boldness to the representatives of the militia, as he terms the legislature of the state, and claims for their *constituents* the right of better discipline!—Now how comes it to pass, that, notwithstanding the protection and countenance of law, the extensive treasury appropriations, and the exactions of militia officers, that the militia remains so very defective, and as much as ever the subject for legislative enactments? The clamorous pretensions of a few individuals at the head of the military department, have long imposed upon government the vain task of hiding its deformities by law.—But notwithstanding all that has been done, it is, according to governor Shulze's last public opinion, *so very defective and good for nothing*, as to require complete re-organization to render it in any degree respectable—a vain attempt indeed, so long as it may remain based upon injustice, and supported by imposition!

I have thus far endeavoured to shew the unconstitutional operations of the militia laws, as respects the rights of conscience; their inefficiency as regards the professed object—the defence of the state; and the immoral tendency of militia musters in general. No good citizen will view these charges with indifference, or suffer them to remain a standing monument of the rotten part of the constitution of Pennsylvania. It is not necessary, however, to abolish the system—it contains within itself the seed, of its own dissolution; and it requires no Herculean effort to overthrow it. Only withhold the means from militia officers—I mean those means which they usually employ in extortion and chicanery, and the militia is forthwith defunct! The citizens are not so tenacious of the right to bear arms, as may be supposed; and the militia system is generally viewed with indignation and abhorrence, by those citizens who form volunteer corps; having, in fact, been driven to the measure by the imposition of this vulgar and degrading system! No man of credit—none who have any regard for the good opinion of their neighbors, or the approbation of their own feelings, would be seen at a militia muster.

To get rid of militia claims, volunteer companies have been formed as a select, as a more honorable association, which exempts them from the impositions of extortion and bad company. They have their own officers and their own place of parade; and, as they are now organized throughout the state, constitute all the safe guard which the state can require. The militia, is therefore a nullity in point of fact, and a nuisance in point of law, which reflects disgrace upon government, and ought, in justice, to be abandoned. We do not, however, contend for this. If the military mania requires indulgence, let it be indulged; no body will hinder the *affected* from associating in accordance with their own views—but do not, I insist, compel men of *sound* principles to be inoculated by their contaminating influence—I will vouch for the rights of conscience, that no restraint will be imposed upon the militia man, in the exercise of his desire to bear arms in the defence of himself and the state.

I leave the subject in general, to the consideration of those to whom the right of interposition belongs; I have no desire to encroach on the prerogatives of the legislature. To the legislature I now appeal in the name of common sense and common honesty—and trust the rights of conscience will be no longer disregarded; but that such measures will be enacted, as the nature of the case, and dignity of the state require.

PATERNAL FORGIVENESS.

Mr. Spencer, a gentleman of handsome fortune was left a widower at an early age with one infant daughter. The only consolation he felt after the loss of a partner whom he entirely loved, was in the contemplation of the opening charms and grace of his little Maria, who soon promised to become all that he had so much admired in her deceased mother. He attended to her education with the utmost care and assiduity; procuring her instructors of every kind, of approved merit, and often taking that pleasing office upon himself, for which his good sense and knowledge eminently fitted him.

With these advantages, she grew up lovely and accomplished in an uncommon degree; and seemed in every respect formed to complete the warmest wishes of a parent. He accordingly doated on her with the extremest fondness, and formed no other desire or purpose in life than that of seeing her happily and honourably established.

In pursuit of this design he did not, like most parents, cast his eyes on wealth or rank. Convinced, from impartial observation, that happiness, in the conjugal state, is only to be expected from a mutual confirmed relish for sober and rational felicity, the first and greatest felicity he looked for in a son-in-law, was a mind formed to steady and habitual virtue. The character usually distinguished by the title of a man of pleasure was therefore the object of his most rooted aversion and dread.

Maria had received from nature that dubious gift, a heart of exquisite tenderness and sensibility. This, while it made her return her father's fondness with the warmest filial affection, rendered her also liable to attachments of a stronger and more dangerous kind. Unpractised in the world, she did not look at mankind with the discerning eyes of her father; and where she saw an amiable appearance, she was easily led to imagine that every thing else was correspondent.

A young officer happened to be quartered in the town where she lived, who, to a most pleasing figure and address, added a manner and conversation the most specious and insinuating that could be conceived. He appeared all softness and refinement, at the time that his heart was vitiated by the loosest principles, and most confirmed habits of debauchery. Accident gave him an opportunity of commencing an acquaintance with Maria before her father was aware of the danger to which she was exposed. The impression he made was too strong to be eradicated; and, although her father, as soon as he had discovered the connexion, used every art of persuasion, and every exertion of parental authority to dissolve it, he was unable to succeed.

As Mr. Spencer refused his consent to an union the unhappy consequences of which he clearly foresaw, the lovers had no other resource to gratify their passion than an elopement. It was long before one educated in the habits and principles that had so carefully been implanted in Maria, could resolve upon so rash and guilty a step; but at length it was determined on and effected; and the unfortunate daughter was too late convinced of the dreadful exchange she had made, of the caresses of the most indulgent of parents, for the fugitive embraces of an abandoned and faithless husband.

Justly incensed, as her father was, she durst not attempt to soften his resentment, which, founded upon an act of disobedience that overthrew all his dearest hope, was likely to be steadfast and durable. After suffering a variety of misery, both in body and mind, in following a husband who treated her with brutal neglect, she buried him in a garrison abroad, and returned to the neighbourhood of her early home in the utmost indigence, the third year after her marriage, with a son about two years old.

She had the good fortune to meet with a comfortable asylum, soon after her arrival, at the house of a lady who had been her mother's most intimate friend. By her, she was treated with all the kindness of a parent; and her benefactor, desirous of doing her still more essential service, resolved to attempt the arduous task of reconciling her to her father. As this lady's good sense was equal to her benevolence, she was sensible that, in order to succeed in such an attempt, it was not advisable to make a direct application, which would give resentment an opportunity of being heard as well as natural affection; but first to awaken his paternal feelings; and then urge the suit while the impression was still warm. She had soon an opportunity for executing her plan.

Mr. Spencer, who had always kept up an intercourse of strict friendship with her, came to pay her a visit. It was contrived that Maria's child, one of the loveliest children ever beheld, should carelessly enter the room, and play about among the company. It soon caught the eye of Mr. Spencer, who was very fond of children, and he asked the lady to whom the charming boy belonged. 'To a friend of mine,' she slightly answered, and turned the discourse to some other subject. The child attracted more and more of Mr. Spencer's notice. He called it to him, set it on his knee, and by several acts of endearment rendered it familiar with him. The boy, pleased with the notice taken of him, exerted all his little powers of engaging, and at length entirely won the heart of his unknown grandfather.

The lady of the house, who had been an attentive, though silent observer of this progress of affection, now came up, took the little one in her arms, and kissing it, cried, 'Heaven help thee, sweet boy! thou hast a troublesome world to struggle through! This little child,' continued she, addressing herself to Mr. Spencer, 'has already lost his father—and his mother, a most amiable creature, is left almost destitute of support. Mr. Spencer was touched to the soul.—He took the child from the lady, and embracing it with tears in his eyes, 'Heaven help thee, indeed!' says he, 'but if thou art destitute of all other friends, I will be a friend to thee! Pray, Madam, will it not be impertinent to inquire more particularly into the circumstances of the lady's situation?' 'She is now in my house, sir,' says she, 'and will inform you herself.' On this she rung a bell, when Maria, dressed in deep mourning, entered, and, rushing across the room, threw herself at her father's feet. With a voice choked in tears she could only say, 'Forgive me, Sir! forgive me.' He remained a while in suspense, looking first at his daughter, then at the child—at length the tears began to flow; catching Maria in his arms, 'I do forgive thee, my poor child!' says he, 'from my soul I do; all that is past shall be forgotten, this little angel makes amends for all.'

This sudden stroke of felicity was too much for Maria, who fainted in her father's arms. A scene of tender confusion ensued, which, however, soon terminated in transports of affection and gratitude—and the lady whose benevolent ingenuity had brought about this happy event, received the most heart-felt satisfaction from her success.

STEAM.

A correspondent of the Liverpool Times descants eloquently on the achievements of "unconquered steam." The subject has long since lost the grace of novelty; but an extract from the lively remarks of this writer will not want readers:—"When the pack horse with his bell was the only means of conveying merchandise through the land, and when the carrier conducted his string of horses along tracks always made to pass over the summit of the very highest hills, the vision of a modern mail coach glancing through our valleys, on roads nearly as smooth and level as a bowling-green, and conveying goods and passengers at the rate of eleven or twelve miles an hour, would have been regarded as the work of some supernatural beings, not clogged with the encumbrance of mortal clay. A man who should then have imagined that a distance of four hundred miles could have been performed by a carriage in forty hours, without difficulty or danger, would have been thought worthy of a place amongst the philosophers of Laputa. A spinner at his wheel, twisting and twirling the livelong day to make some paltry hanks of yarn, would have gazed at the interior of a modern spinning mill—where thousands of spindles are whirling with incredible velocity, moved by no power visible to the spectator—with a superstitious conviction that the whole was the work of unblessed powers. To tell him that the force which moved the mighty apparatus of the factory was earthly, yet that it was neither the force of men nor horses, neither the strength of a torrent nor the piping winds of heaven, but nothing more nor less than the *steam* of boiling water, would only have excited his indignation at the boldness of the imposture which it was attempted to palm upon him. To show to one of those disorderly persons who return from taverns after the hour of curfew, and who of old were wont to grope through the Egyptian darkness of our streets to their own homes, the splendidly illuminated streets of London or Liverpool, he would be blinded with excess of light, and fancy himself in the hall of Pandemonium, lit up "by subtle magic" with blazing cressets of naptha and asphaltos. If he could understand that these brilliant stars of light proceeded from an invisible vapour which circulated for miles under the streets, he would be only the more perfectly convinced that he had gone prematurely into the lower world. Since the invention of printing, the power of man to disseminate knowledge has been increased almost beyond calculation. Even within the last thirty years a prodigious augmentation has taken place in this power: before the improvement of Earl Stanhope, from three to four hundred sheets might be printed per hour at the press; but the steam-press, which now works the *Times* newspaper, prints four thousand sheets per hour, or more than a sheet per second! It may be easily proved, that, to write by hand the number of newspapers circulated by the *Times* daily, would require a million and a half scribes;—yet they are printed with ease by about two dozen men. Such is the effect of a skilful division of labour, that a debate of eight or ten hours duration in the House of Commons, may be fully and ably reported, printed, and published so as to be read in London within three or four hours after its termination and at sixty miles distance from the metropolis before the speakers of the previous night have risen from their beds. In navigation, as in printing, invention slumbered for centuries, and then suddenly awoke in the wondrous steam-vessel. Steam navigation is probably yet in its infancy, yet it has already effected an astonishing extension of intercourse between all parts of the British Isles, the widely separated towns and territories of the United States and several of the countries of Europe. It was not uncommon, a dozen years ago, to wait in this port for days and even weeks before a vessel could sail to Ireland, and often have vessels been detained in the channel days and even weeks by calms or adverse winds. By the steam packets, we pass easily and with certainty in a single night from Liverpool to Dublin; and they operate as bridges connecting the sister island with England. Calms do not retard their flight over the waves; adverse tides and winds, though they somewhat impede, cannot arrest their progress. Instinct with power, "they walk the waters like a thing of life."—By their aid the voyage to India will probably be made, ere many more years have elapsed, scarcely a more formidable thing than a journey from London to Scotland was a century ago. Such are a few of the more striking inventions and improvements of modern times. Yet invention is not exhausted. These seem to be but the commencement of an endless series; and the late experiments of Locomotive Carriages on our Railway, give us quite a new idea of what science and art may yet do to quicken the transport of travellers and goods through the land. Though the idea of moving a carriage by a mechanical power within it, is not absolutely new, yet it has never been successfully reduced to practice till our own day: animate power, applied either externally or internally, has always been used for purposes of locomotion. To place a steam-engine on wheels, and to make it move both for itself and an additional weight, was a bold conception: the first essays were clumsy and unpromising, and even up to the present time, a machine has never been seen in operation which was calculated for the rapid conveyance either of passengers or commodities. The performances of the Rocket and the Novelty, give a sudden spur to our drowsy imaginations, and make our ideas fly as fast as the machines themselves. These engines, with all their apparatus, skim over the earth at more than double the speed of the lightest and fastest mail drawn by the swiftest blood horses, and driven by the most desperate coachman, over the smoothest roads in England—upwards of thirty miles per hour! Let us see—at this rate, we reach Manchester in an hour, Birmingham, in three hours, London, Edinburgh or Glasgow, in six hours! And you may glide along at this bird-like speed with as little discomfort as if you were sitting in your arm-chair—reading a volume of the Diamond Poets, without being disturbed by a single jolt; nay, I believe it would not be difficult to write. If the length of the journey made it worth while, I should expect to see railway coaches fitted up with libraries and escritoires; but it will soon be nearly useless to take up a book for so short a journey as one or two hundred miles. But if a speed of thirty miles an hour has already been attained, what good reason is there that we should not in process of time, accomplish sixty miles per hour!—Nay, why should we stop there? I am not bold enough to anticipate the time when coaches will supersede the telegraph, but I may reasonably expect to see them leaving the carrier-pigeon behind."

NICHOLAS, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Lieutenant Colonel Evans, who acquired some reputation by a work on the Designs of Russia, has lately published another on the practicability of an invasion of British India. In a note, added since the termination of hostilities in Turkey, he thus briefly reviews the transactions of the four years, reign of the Emperor Nicholas:—"At his accession, an insurrection took place, the importance of which was much magnified. The strength of it appears to have chiefly consisted in what must have totally hindered its ultimate success—namely, the loyalty of some regiments to the rightful heir of Alexander. Some thought in this country that if the Autocrat had been then cut off, the greatness of the Empire had been put a stop to. But how soon are recent events forgotten! During the last hundred years alone about eight members of the Imperial Russian family have perished by poison, in dungeons, or by assassination. Amongst them was even the father of the reigning sovereign. Twice also during that period has the dynasty been violently changed in favour of foreigners, and even of women—one originally a peasant girl, the other a petty German Princess. And in what respect did these catastrophes defeat the aggressive policy or avert the ambitious progress of the Muscovite state? Counting downward from Cæsar or Anthony for 500 years, what a multitude of those who wore the purple, or of scions of the stock, may we not enumerate, that were slain by conspirators, or put aside in a like manner, without freeing the world from Roman bondage! And yet Rome was all that time in the decrepitude of its age, and with little intermission in a declining, distracted, and anarchical condition. How different from the rude, youthful and ascending vigour of the present northern power! No sooner was the crown steadily placed upon the head of Nicholas, than his Ambassador at the Porte gave in a peremptory ultimatum. The cantonments on the Pruth were concentrated; the troops were assembled; six weeks were granted for a decision; at the expiration of which, if the demands should not be acceded to, the Principalities, it was announced, would be taken possession of. The Convention of Ackerman followed, which was, in fact, an engraftment of a new and galling treaty upon that of Bucharest. The Turks openly confessed that they yielded, 'with the knife to their throats.' This done, Persia is turned upon; and a province, which covers the capital, and comprises, by its features, the absolute key on that side of the Shah's dominions, are wrested from him, under the pretence of the most monstrous and glaring futility. The Royal Family of Persia being now lost in public estimation, are at present actually kept upon the throne of that country, through the good pleasure of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh, for such purposes as, no doubt, will, in due season, be developed. Not a moment is then lost in recommencing operations of a decisive character against the Porte. The proceedings in Greece being intermediately in progress, a President is actually furnished to it from the Foreign Office of the Emperor. It is almost idle to talk of the particular terms of the treaty of Adrianople. The general consequence of those transactions is—that one of the States, hitherto comprehended in the European confederacy, and most important by its geographical position, has virtually ceased to exist.—Such has been the busy and triumphant course of this judicious and able Prince; whose moderation has been so ridiculously a theme of admiration, and who, in reality, has already achieved more for the substantial aggrandisement of his power, at the very outset of his career, than have the greater part of his most successful predecessors in a whole reign. The overthrow of the Ottoman power in Europe has been so utter and irremediable, and the dismemberment so vast, that it may now be well doubted whether the Sultan has been wisely counselled, in yielding the sanction of a recognition to the respite,—for it is no peace,—which records in a formal manner his subjugation. The shadow of a resistance could only be offered; but it may be conjectured that it should have been offered.—The ferocious Sultan, if indisposed to play in reality the part of a soldier, should, perhaps, have retired into Asia, and left to his Lieutenant the task of carrying on, if possible, for a little longer, the contest on this side of the Bosphorus. Henceforth, at all events, he cannot be a free agent on the banks of the channel. It will now probably be the object of the Russians to keep him where he is, to call him an ally, and to make use of him so long as it shall prove convenient to do so."

From the Journal of Health.

TIME FOR SLEEP.

Sleep, "tired nature's sweet restorer," is well known to be essential to the existence of man. Those who are long deprived of a necessary proportion of it, have their health impaired, and not unfrequently the period of their existence abridged.

Many would appear to imagine that provided a certain number of the twenty-four hours be passed in sleep, it matters little how or where such repose is obtained. This, however, is a very gross error. The accommodations of the night, equally with the occupations of the day, exert a very powerful influence upon the health and well-being of the system.

Night is evidently the period appropriated by nature for repose, and general experience has proved, that it is the only one during which we can with certainty obtain that sound, sweet, and refreshing slumber, so necessary for the preservation of health. Sleeping during the day, is, indeed, on many accounts, a pernicious practice, which should be carefully avoided, excepting under particular circumstances of disease, or when a sufficient amount of repose cannot be obtained at the natural periods. This, however, does not apply to infants. For the first months after birth a healthy child sleeps full two-thirds of its time. This propensity requires to be indulged by day as well as by night; but, with judicious management, it may be brought, in a short time, to require and enjoy repose during the latter period only. Young children, when fatigued by exercise, will also, in general, be found inclined to sleep during the day; from indulging them in a short repose, under such circumstances, no bad effects can result, provided their clothing be perfectly loose, so that every part of their bodies is freed from bonds or ligatures.

The popular maxim, "early to bed and early to rise," is one which should be rigidly observed by every individual. It has been remarked that, in the natural state, the disposition to sleep usually comes on soon after the commencement of darkness; and, according to the oldest and most accurate observers, three or four hours sleep before midnight is very nearly as refreshing as double that portion in the morning. Persons who spend the day in manual labour, or active exercise in the open air, with great difficulty keep awake for a few hours after the night has closed in; and this disposition to early sleep is, perhaps, one of the strongest indications of perfect health.

The studious are noted for their disregard of "the regular hours of rest." The solemn stillness of night, inviting to those pursuits which require a fixed attention, and a connected series of thought and reasoning, leads them first into the habit; which is subsequently strengthened by the circumstance of intense application of the mind, uninterrupted by sufficient and appropriate exercise, producing a state of nervous irritability inimical to sleep. Hence the student fears to leave his midnight lamp for a couch which he can only occupy in a state of restlessness. Let him, however, relinquish his nocturnal studies, and seek, during the natural period, that repose which his mind and body alike demand—appropriating "the hours of early morn" to study, and the residue of the forenoon to exercise, and we are well persuaded, that while his progress in the pursuit of knowledge would be in no degree retarded, he will be the gainer, not merely in the enjoyment of more perfect health, but in the increased clearness and vigour of his intellectual faculties.

It has been very correctly remarked, "that the atmosphere of the night is always more vitiated, and consequently less fit for respiration, than that of the day, and as we respire a greater portion of air while awake than in a sleeping state, it follows that from these, independent of other causes, the system is more liable to injury in the former than in the latter state."

Early rising is equally important to the health of the system as early rest. On no account should any one permit himself to again slumber, after the moment of his first awaking in the morning, whether this happen at the early dawn or before the sun has risen; even though from accident or unavoidable causes he may not have enjoyed his six or eight hours of repose. It is much better to make up the deficiency, if necessary, at some other time, than to attempt taking another nap. Whoever shall accustom himself thus to rise, will enjoy more undisturbed sleep during the night, and awake far more refreshed, than those who indolently slumber all the morning.

Even this second nap is, however, by no means so injurious to health as the practice of continuing in bed of a morning, long after waking; nothing tends, especially in children, and young persons generally, more effectually to unbrace the solids, exhaust the spirits, and thus to undermine the vigour, activity, and health of the system, than such a practice.

Let any one who has been accustomed to lie in bed till eight or nine o'clock, rise by five or six, spend an hour or two in walking, riding, or any active diversion in the open air, and he will find his spirits more cheerful and serene throughout the day, his appetite more keen, and his body more active and vigorous.

Rees, in his life of Dr. Kippis, attributes the uninterrupted health of the latter to habits of early rising, as well as to the uniform regularity and temperance to which he had been accustomed from his youth. It may be added, that, however different in other respects may have been the habits of those who have been remarkable for their longevity, they were all early risers.

The habit of early rising is one of great importance in reference to the health of young persons: when commenced in the first years of life,

will be persevered in from choice. "Hence," use the language of an experienced writer, "while under the eye of parents and guardians, children may be taught to rise constantly at a certain hour, which will render it more easy for them to persevere in the habit, after they are removed from under that control. If no disease or accident intervene, they will need no farther repose than that obtains in their first sleep, which custom will have cause to terminate, of itself, just at the usual hour, and then, if they turn upon the other ear to take a second nap, they will be taught to look upon it as an intemperance, not at all redounding to their credit."

No one should retire to rest immediately after a full meal, or in an agitated state of mind.—Indeed, after a light supper, at least two hours ought to elapse before bed time; and as a requisite for sound and invigorating repose, it is necessary to banish all anxious, gloomy, or depressing ideas and thoughts, and every species of mental exertion. To the same intent, every circumstance calculated to excite the senses should be removed. The pernicious practice, adopted by many, of reading in bed until they fall asleep, is particularly to be avoided. In place of this dangerous expedient to invite sleep, it would be more salutary to walk up and down the room for a few minutes, or to partake of any other gentle exercise. Fortunately, however, the individual who lives a life of temperance and virtue, and partakes daily of sufficient active exercise, requires no opiate to lull him to repose:

——"On him the balmy dews
Of sleep, with double nutriment descend."

THE INAUGURATION.

HARRISBURGH, Dec. 15.—The inauguration of Mr. Wolf, as Governor of Pennsylvania, took place this day, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in presence of the members of both Houses, and a vast assemblage of citizens from every part of the state.

There is no doubt that Gen. SAMUEL M'KEAN, of Bradford county, at present a member of the State Senate, will be appointed by Gov. Wolf, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY

GEORGE WOLF,

ON HIS INAUGURATION AS GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Tuesday, December 15th, 1829.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In assuming upon myself the execution of the important trust, which, by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, has been confided to me, I avail myself of this solemn occasion, thus publicly to express to those citizens my grateful acknowledgments for their unmerited kindness, so freely and so signally bestowed, and to assure them of the anxious solicitude I shall ever feel for their welfare and happiness, and of my unceasing endeavours, whilst in their service, to merit in some measure this distinguished mark of their confidence.

If, in the course of the frequent vicissitudes and changes inseparable from our elective form of government, but salutary and essential to the preservation of its purity and the faithful administration of its concerns, the wisest and most experienced of our citizens, when called to discharge its highest functions, have not failed to evince those sensations of diffidence and self distrust, which the magnitude and difficulty of the trust inspired, what feelings of despondency and fearful anxiety must not be awakened in the breast of him, one of the humblest of your citizens, who is about to enter upon the same arduous duties, under circumstances at once adverse, intricate and embarrassing; who can lay no claim to other than the ordinary endowments of nature, and who cannot fail to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies and imperfections.

But if, notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances by which I feel myself surrounded, an honest zeal for the public good; if an ardent desire to promote the general welfare and happiness of the people; if an assiduous and untiring devotion to the advancement of their best interests; and if an unwearied industry in the faithful discharge of official duties, can in any measure compensate for the absence of those accomplishments and attainments so necessary and desirable in the character of a chief magistrate of a great and growing commonwealth, or will in some degree justify the choice which its citizens have made, I trust I may be permitted to say, without incurring the imputation either of vanity or presumption, that such shall not be wanting on my part.

That, in the discharge of the various and complicated duties which have been assigned to me, I shall often err, admits of no doubt—to be exempt from error is not the lot of frail humanity; voluntary errors will not be committed: for such as are involuntary, and result from the weakness and imperfection of our nature, I shall bespeak the indulgence and forbearance of my fellow citizens, firmly relying on their candor, intelligence and discrimination, to ascribe them to the proper source.

In administering the affairs of the government, the constitutions of this state and of the union, which in your presence I have this day solemnly sworn to support, will be my guides. The immutable principles of justice and of equal rights, on which they are based, will be zealously guarded and maintained. The powers vested in the executive branch of the government, by the constitution, will be exercised with that caution and discretion which their importance demands, and so as in no case to transcend the limits prescribed by that instrument. All laws, the execution of which falls within the scope of executive duties, will be carried into effect, in such manner as to ensure equal and exact justice to all.

The republican maxims, that the people are the source of all political power; that governments are instituted for their benefit; that those who administer them are their servants, bound to obey their will, so far as that will can be distinctly known or ascertained; accountable to them for all their official acts, and responsible to them for all wilful omission of duty, have been and will continue to be cherished by me.

In the distribution of the executive patronage, the most delicate, and certainly the least desirable of all its operations, the public good alone will be consulted; selfish considerations will be repudiated and rejected. Officers have been established by the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, for the accommodation and convenience of the people, and to aid in carrying into effect the operations of the government in all its various ramifications and details. Sinecures never were completed either by the framers of the constitution or the legislature; no individual, therefore, can expect to be appointed to an office of trust or profit, until he shall have established a character for moral integrity, industry, sobriety, and a capacity to discharge his official duties personally and without reliance on others. Justice to the public, as well as the moral character of the state itself, demand a rigid adherence to this rule, and it is earnestly hoped and expected, that every good citizen of the commonwealth, will contribute his aid to carry it into complete operation and effect. He who has been dishonest in his private transactions, or has proved unfaithful in the matter of a private trust, can have no claim to public confidence; it would be inequitable and unjust, that the idle incompetent individual should be suffered to pocket the emoluments of an office, the duties of which he has neither the capacity nor the inclination to perform, whilst the competent industrious citizen, who would discharge its duties with honor to himself and advantage to the public, is doomed to be overlooked and neglected. Sound morality as well as public policy require, that the ruinous and desolating sin of intemperance should be discountenanced and rooted out of society, not encouraged by the bestowal of places of trust and profit on its votaries. It is manifested from the very nature and design of our civil institutions, that those to whom any part of the public business is entrusted, should be such as will make it their business, not only thoroughly to understand their duty, but who will, also, industriously and faithfully attend to its performance.

To maintain relations with the general government and those of our sister states, at once friendly and conciliatory, will be my constant aim; to sustain the former in all its measures, tending to promote the general welfare, as it will be my duty, so also will it accord with my inclination and best wishes; should encroachments unhappily be made by either, on the rights of the state or any of its citizens, they will be resisted in a manner becoming the dignity of a great and independent sovereignty.

With regard to the great question of internal improvement (about which there seems to be some diversity of opinion, and upon which it may be expected that I should express my own,) whether considered in reference to the powers of the general government, to aid in constructing works of internal improvement, of a national character by the appropriation of money for such objects; or in reference to the policy of this state, in constructing useful and necessary works of improvement within its own limits, at its own expence, and under the immediate supervision and control of its constituted authorities, I can truly say, that I have never doubted the former, and that nothing has yet transpired to induce me to question the latter.

That Pennsylvania, patriotic, enlightened and prosperous, blessed with a constitution securing to her citizens the highest privileges man is destined to enjoy upon the earth; containing a population, intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and possessing a soil capable of the highest possible state of cultivation, rich in her agricultural, her manufacturing and mineral productions, is destined, at no remote period, by a wise course of legislation, and a skilful husbanding of her resources, to become, as from her local position and the physical advantages she so pre-eminently enjoys; she of right ought to be, the brightest star in our political galaxy, can scarcely admit of a doubt. First, in the march of internal improvement, Pennsylvania will be the last to recede from a system which promises so much, and from which, by pursuing a judicious and prudent course of policy, there is so little to fear. A system of internal improvement progressive in its character, advancing towards its final consummation, steadily but surely, conducted skilfully, and on principles of prudence and economy; not suffered in its course to outstrip the credit, or to impair the public confidence in the fiscal operations of the state, ought, in my opinion, to form a prominent feature in our state policy.

The internal wealth and resources of the state, consisting of agricultural productions, which may be increased to an incalculable extent; of iron ore and coal, anthracite and bituminous, imbedded in our hills and our vallies almost without limit and without stint; besides a variety of other valuable productions which are constantly developing themselves, cannot be made available to their possessors, or to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the community, without the aid of such artificial communications, as will facilitate their transportation and conveyance from the places where they are produced or deposited, to such points and places where they may be profitably converted and disposed of to the uses for which God and nature have designed them. But to open such communications must be the work of time, to enable our citizens to reap the golden harvest, anticipated, we must not suffer our impatience to force us into measures which in the end may greatly retard, if not entirely defeat the object we have so much at heart—by attempting too much we shall only embarrass our operations, and protract the accomplishment of our designs; the credit of the state and the public confidence in its ability to meet its engagements must keep pace with the spirit of improvement to ensure it success; should these fail, the system itself must sink—against such a state of things it is our duty to guard.

As a real friend to a system of internal improvement such as I have described; as one to whom the character as well as the prosperity of the state, and the comforts and conveniencies of all its citizens cannot fail to be subjects of the deepest solicitude and concern, I would take occasion respectfully to suggest, whether we would not be more likely to ensure success to the system itself, by confining, for the present, all our energies as well as all the means of the state to the works already commenced, and to the gradual extension of such as require to be extended to answer their original design, or to render them useful and profitable to the public; thereby ensuring their speedy completion and securing to the treasury an additional source of revenue which will relieve it from embarrassment, inspire confidence in its resources, and give a new impetus to the public mind and feeling in favor of commencing and conducting to successful completion, hereafter, other important objects of enterprize and public utility.

To aid, encourage, and protect agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, the three important branches of our national industry, as well as the great sources of wealth and prosperity to our citizens, and I may add, of real independence to our common country, are powers to be exercised exclusively by Congress, and with that care and caution which shall secure to the one, equal advantages with the other. It cannot be denied, however, that the latter branch of our industry, and which is of vital importance to the people of Pennsylvania, is still in a great measure in its infancy, and requires the artificial stimulus of legislation, to bring it to that state of perfection in which it may take its rank in point of prosperity with, and contribute to the successful advancement of the other two. It is believed that the late act of Congress, "in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," has gone far to produce the result desired; the efficacy of the provisions of the act just mentioned to give vigor and permanency to our manufacturing establishments, will soon be fully tested, and should the experiment made, be found inadequate to attain the end desired, we may safely confide in that august body, within whose province the subject rests, that the proper remedy will be applied. The talents and enlightened patriotism, too, of the delegation representing this state in the national legislature, give ample assurance, that the honor of the state, and the true interests of its citizens, have been deposited in safe hands, and that they will neither be compromised nor neglected. That the protecting system will continue to be cherished by the mass of our citizens, who cannot fail to perceive that on the permanency of that course of policy, their best interests will materially depend, can scarcely admit of a doubt; and so long as the people continue to cherish the system, there will be little cause to fear that their representatives will run counter to it. Although the legislatures of the different states can exercise no immediate control over this important and deeply interesting subject; yet the expression of its opinions and views by the legislature of a state to the Congress of the U. States, in relation to the great measures of national policy depending before that body, will not fail to command a respectful attention, and be received with that deference which is due from the national government to the interests and wants of one of its constituent members. There are, however, other branches of productive industry, which properly fall within the scope of the municipal regulations of the state governments, and over which a salutary influence may be shed by legislative enactments, tending to protect those engaged in them against imposition and loss, and to ensure to their labour its legitimate return; such are some of the mechanic arts and other branches of business pursued by the working classes, immediately connected with them. Every legislative enactment having for its object to foster and encourage this useful and valuable portion of our citizens, is an incentive to a laudable emulation to excel in every species of industry embraced within its provisions; and it is a duty of the first obligation imposed upon those entrusted with the administration of Government, to infuse into the ranks of industry a spirit of filial confidence, that their interests will not be treated with indifference and neglect by those who are bound to protect them, and to furnish the assurance, that they, too, are objects of the care and solicitude of those who emphatically are the guardians of the peoples' rights.

It will not be expected, that, on an occasion such as the present, any thing should be said in reference to the state of the commonwealth, or the measures to be submitted to the deliberations of the legislature during the present session; the message of my respected predecessor has presented both in detail. But I would call the attention of that portion of my fellow-citizens, who compose the legislative branch of the government, to one or two topics, the first of which, it seems to me, no executive magistrate can abstain from pressing on the attention of the legislature without being justly chargeable with a culpable neglect of duty; I mean that clause of the constitution which enjoins that "the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis;" an injunction which I trust no statesman will disregard or philanthropist treat with neglect. This call has been so frequently made by the eminent statesmen who have preceded me in the executive department of this government, that I fear a repetition of it now, will be considered as forming a subject too stale and hackneied to be productive of any beneficial effects; but as some of those calls have heretofore produced favorable results, may I not be permitted to indulge the hope, that the enlightened body I am now addressing, will turn their attention to the injunction itself, as being one, which, considering the high source from which it emanates, is entitled to their unqualified deference and respect. The philanthropic design, and patriotic intention of the framers of the constitution cannot, certainly, be passed over with indifference by any legislative body which views the subject of education in all its important bearings, as well with regard to the evils resulting to society from a want of that moral and scholastic instruction to which a large portion of our citizens, who are now destitute of the means of obtaining them, is doomed; as in reference to the stability and permanency of our free institutions, themselves, which must always materially depend on the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is an incontrovertible truth, that civil liberty never can flourish in the same soil with ignorance; to be duly appreciated and rationally enjoyed, the ample privileges it confers, and the rich blessings it imparts, must be felt and understood; without the lights of education, the only true source of correct information, this never can be accomplished. That legislature therefore, which shall have devised and brought to maturity a system of education, by means of primary or common schools to be established throughout the state, and supported by its own munificence and liberality, on a scale so broad and extensive as to reach every village and neighborhood, and which shall insure to every indigent child in the commonwealth the rudiments of learning at least, will not only have contributed largely to the perpetuation of our free institutions, but reared to itself a monument of imperishable fame.

Our judiciary system, too, would seem to require revision, and ought, it is believed, to form another subject for the serious deliberations of the legislature. Under the present system, the time of the judges of the supreme court is so constantly engrossed and occupied, and their labours have become so onerous and incessant, that there is no opportunity afforded for reading or reflection, which to inspire confidence in their decisions on new and important questions, which are constantly arising, and which are to become the settled law of the land, are all essential and important: besides the constant accumulation of business arising from obvious causes, notwithstanding the efforts of the judges to keep it down, and the unavoidable delays consequent thereon, are becoming evils of no small magnitude. Whether establishing a tribunal to sit as a court of errors and appeals, increasing the number of judges on the bench of the supreme court, or so organizing the present courts as to ensure a more equal distribution of labour among the judges of the supreme court, and those of the common pleas, having a tendency to expedite the public business and to give more vigor and efficiency to the administration of the laws, would afford the better remedy, is a question submitted with great deference to the wisdom of the legislature.

With an anxious desire on my part, to cultivate a spirit of friendship, harmony and good will with all those connected with the administration of the government, and more especially with those who constitute its legislative department, I pledge myself, that, to all their measures tending to promote the public good, I will yield a cheerful and hearty concurrence, asking in return a reciprocity of good feeling on their part, together with their aid and co-operation in such measures, tending to the same object, as the executive may from time to time find it necessary and expedient to recommend.

Permit me, fellow citizens, before closing this address, to congratulate you on the happy state and condition of the commonwealth, and of our common country. Whilst in the old world, we find one portion of it has been visited with the desolating scourge of war, and drenched with the blood of its unoffending subjects, and other portions of it have been convulsed by internal commotions and risings of the people, driven to desperation by the chilling hand of poverty, or the more deadly and desolating grasp of absolute famine and want, the natural concomitants of arbitrary power and oppression, we have been permitted to enjoy the inestimable blessings of a profound peace; of prosperity unexampled in the history of nations; of a government based immediately on the will of the people, and administered on the purest principles of republican simplicity; of laws mild and humane, administered peaceably but promptly, and executed even unto the death of the offender, without tumult or confusion, and without producing other sensations in the public mind than those of acquiescence in, or submission to, the justice of the penalties they inflict; of liberty, civil and religious, secured to us by written constitutions, bearing in their train the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and last, though not least, the free exercise of the rights of conscience; privileges, which it is devoutly hoped no American citizen, will ever relinquish but with his life, whatever may be the specious pretext to induce the sacrifice. In short, we inhabit a country, which from its earliest infancy to the present day, Providence, by the most signal manifestations of its goodness and protecting care, seems to have distinctly marked for its own. And permit me here emphatically to say, that if there is a nation on the face of the earth, which, more than any other, is bound to be devoted to its God by all the sacred ties of gratitude and, love, that nation is the American people.

Having now, fellow citizens, briefly delineated to you some of the general principles by which in the course of my administration I shall be governed, and adverted to others which will be cherished and maintained, I shall, in the fear, and as I humbly trust, under the guidance and direction of that all wise Being in whose hands are the destinies of men and of nations, proceed to the discharge of my duty.

Evening Post.

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Mr. Editor,—I wish to be informed, through your paper, by some mathematician, how the following question may be solved:—

A person dying, left 60 dollars, to be divided among four heirs, as follows, viz: to the first, he gave one-third of his estate; to the second, one-fourth; to the third, one-fifth; and to the fourth, he gave one sixth.

Now, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, of 60, is evident, but it leaves 3 unaccounted for.—Whether the question is a fair one, I cannot say, yet the executor is at a loss to decide it mathematically.

Yours, &c.

CYRUS.

The annexed notice of an article which has been exhibited, for several days, at the Arcade, and still remains there for inspection, has been handed to us by a gentlemen who has successfully devoted a portion of his time to pursuits connected with the mechanic arts:—

PNEUMATIC PERPETUAL MOTION.—An ingenious mechanician, of the state of New York, has lately invented, and is now exhibiting in this city, the model of a mechanical perpetual motion, constructed on pneumatic principles. The machine is simple in its arrangement, and consists of a wheel set in motion by currents of air passing upwards, through the apparatus, into a flue or chimney connected with it. The ordinary atmospheric air is admitted into the base of the apparatus through a series of tubes or flues surrounding it, and directed by means of funnels, with narrow apertures, so as to act upon paddles or buckets, attached to the periphery of the wheel, which revolves horizontally within the chamber, through which the draft of air passes upwards to the vertical flue. The wheel, thus set in motion, communicates with the exterior by means of a vertical shaft or axis, to which another wheel is attached, with the view of exhibiting the effect produced. The ordinary velocity in the present machine is from 150 to 200 revolutions in a minute, although the power may be augmented to a considerable degree, by increasing the impetus of the atmospheric current. The principle can, no doubt, be applied to many mechanical purposes, and appears to be a very fair solution of the long contested problem of mechanical perpetual motion. The machine itself is well worthy of examination, as a scientific curiosity, and an ingenious application of the laws of atmospheric pressure to the production of mechanical motion.

CAUTION TO THEATRICAL CRITICS.

John Greene, a play actor, has recovered a verdict in one of the Philadelphia courts against Charles Alexander, of the Daily Chronicle, for publishing a theatrical communication in which the plaintiff was *severely censured*—damages, $150. We copy the communication:—"*Looney M'Twoller* was represented, or, to adopt the phrase of one who sat by me, misrepresented by Mr. Greene, who strayed him, as he does all Irishmen who are luckless enough to fall into his hands, in straw, dirt, and rags. He looked so filthy that a delicate young lady, who sat before me, clapped her handkerchief to her nostrils, and borrowing a word from Hamlet, whispered audibly to her companion that she could *nose* him distinctly. The expression was a strong one; but so, no doubt, was the odour; though my olfactories having been blunted by a cold, which I attributed to one of the late changes in the weather, I cannot call on them to testify to its quality. The same young lady, whom I took to be a bride yet in the honey moon, was absolutely astonished at finding this unsavoury animal engaged as the servant of such a spruce-looking gentleman as *Beaugard*. She cast a look of sweet severity at the cara sposa by her side, and told him bluntly; unconscious that her gentle voice pierced any ear but that at which it was aimed that if he ever hired such a nasty fellow, she would go home forthwith to her papa. Nor could the gentle rib be blamed. Even a well-bred horse would have shied at the touch of such a groom. One improvement in the regulation of this establishment, I observed last night, and it pleased me much.—As it seems to be thought indispensable to the education of the youths of the gallery, to have a certain quantum of swearing on the stage, I was glad to perceive that by a new rule of the green-room, those flowers of speech, oaths and curses, were left to be distributed by *M'Twoller*, whose worthy representative scattered them with great liberality, and with a grace in perfect keeping with his looks. I hope that those who appear on the stage in the character of gentlemen, will not in future interfere with this privilege. By abstaining they will not materially injure their own benefits, and will greatly oblige C. CIBBER,

This, we suspect, is the first case of the kind that has ever been decided in favour of an actor in the United States; and it should be mentioned that the verdict was filed by arbitrators, to whom the case had been referred. When we consider the *mildness* of the criticism, we are astonished that the actor should have recovered a cent. After such a remarkable decision as this, we shall not be surprised to see the editor and the publisher of the Dramatic Mirror, printed in this city, tremble in their India rubbers.—*Boston D. C. Gaz.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 69 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 36 of which were of adults and 33 children—20 under one year of age—11 were from the Alms House and 12 people of colour are included—6 of these were occasioned by the Small-pox.

Mr. John Greene, one of the managers of the Walnut street theatre, was bound over on Tuesday morning last, by Alderman Binns, to appear at the next Mayor's Court, to answer for an assault and battery committed on last Sunday afternoon, on Mr. A. J. Phillips, manager of the Arch street theatre.

A man from Franklin, and one from Adams county, both sentenced for horse-stealing, have been received at the new Penitentiary, within a few days.

Between 6 and 7, on Saturday evening, the sloop Mary, Morris, from Duck creek, was upset by a squall, while opposite Eagle point, near the fort. Four men, who were on board, were drowned.

In the State Senate, on Monday, the bill respecting the Philadelphia Bank was considered in Committee. The first section, authorizing the sale of the stock held by the State, and the third, reducing the capital, were negatived. The second section, extending the charter, was passed.

The bill for the sale of the stock held by the State in the Philadelphia Bank, passed the House of Representatives on Saturday, by a vote of 52 to 46. The bill for the security of Mechanics, &c. has been postponed. The Judiciary Committee has been instructed to enquire into the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court relating to sales of property under youngor judgments.

The person who robbed Mr. Lyons of a quantity of tin ware, has been arrested in Brunswick, N. J. and will probably be brought to this city for trial.

CLARA FISHER has started on a theatrical tour through the Western states, and will proceed as far as New Orleans.

It appears by a publication in the Hartford Times, that there are in Connecticut 41,416 dwelling houses, 2,607,869 acres of land, 1,597 mills, 1,827 stores, 409 distilleries, 1,211 manufactories, 32,358 horses, asses, &c., 219,783 neat cattle, 221,036 sheep; and that the whole value of the taxable property in that state is over 87 millions of dollars.

The transportation of the Mail in coaches, at this time, amounts to 6,507,818 miles in one year, and on the 1st of January next, it will be increased to 6,785,810 miles. The whole yearly transportation of the mail, in coaches, sulkies, and on horseback, amounts to about 18,700,000 miles.

A statement from the Pension Office, at Washington, presents the number of 12,201 Revolutionary Pensioners, and 3,794 invalid Pensioners. Of the former 451, and of the latter 41, have died during the year.

Last Sunday morning, two boys were detected in the village of Brooklyn, N. Y. in giving a false alarm of fire. The watchman seized them, and on examination before the proper authorities, they confessed their guilt, and were sent to prison for 15 days.

A resolution has been laid on the table of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to tax all property, real and personal, and all occupations made taxable by the present county rate and levy laws; and to enquire into the expediency of a tax on coal exported from this state, &c.

The National Intelligencer says—In the Senate on the day of meeting of the First Congress, eight members only attended; and it was twenty-nine days before a quorum could be got together. In the House of Representatives, thirteen members only attended on the first day; it was nineteen days before any member arrived from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland or Georgia, and it was twenty-seven days before a quorum was formed.

Mr. E. Borchard, of Dartmouth, Mass. has invented a travelling Grist Mill, to be drawn in a wagon by one horse, and capable of grinding as many bushels of corn per day, as the horse can travel miles, viz—one bushel to the mile. The is not carrying the grist to the mill, but carrying the mill to the grist.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank of North Carolina was held, at Raleigh, on the 7th instant. A report was adopted, declining any connexion with the new bank proposed to be established by the state, and repealing the determination of the stockholders to wind up their concerns within the period of the charter, or soon after as practicable. The new board of Directors chose Duncan Cameron, President.

On Thursday, both houses of Congress, after referring the several parts of the President's Message to the proper committees, adjourned till Monday. The Rev. Mr. Post has been chosen Chaplain to the House of Representatives.

The President's Message reached Boston at half past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, in 31 hours and a half from Washington.

Indian Corn (Maize) is selling in the State of Ohio at twelve and a half cents per bushel; and a bushel will support a family for a week.

In the House of Representatives of South Carolina, a bill has been reported to alter the law respecting the introduction of blacks employed as ship's cooks and stewards, which, says a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, will probably be satisfactory to the mercantile community.

The entire value of paper manufactured in the United States, annually, is supposed to be between five and seven millions of dollars. The number of persons employed in the trade is about 11,000. The value of rags annually saved in the states, may be about two millions of dollars. Large quantities of rags have been imported from Germany and Italy.

Sugar equal to second quality New Orleans, has been manufactured in Monroe county, Ga. on oak land. In ordinary seasons it is expected to be a profitable crop. From eight to sixteen joints ripen.

By a late amendatory law, which passed the Senate of Georgia, Gambling is made a penitentiary offence, and playing without betting, is not punishable.

In Massachusetts there are sixty paper mills. The amount of paper manufactured in them annually, is 700,000 dollars; in the manufacturing seventeen hundred tons of rags and junk are consumed.

The Richmond Enquirer states, that the mail contractors on that route, Messrs. Porter & Co. conveyed the President's Message, by express, from Washington to Richmond, a distance of 140 miles, in 11 hours and 40 minutes. It was expected to be carried thence to New Orleans in five days.

The President's Message was carried to Raleigh, N. C. a distance of 300 miles, in 24 hours. The Message reached Wheeling, on the Ohio, in 21 1-2 hours from Washington—distance 300 miles.

The large snails, which are found in gardens and woods, discharge a whitish substance, with a slimy and gelatinous appearance, which has been known to cement two pieces of flint so strongly as to bear dashing on a pavement without the junction being disturbed, although the flint broke into fragments by fresh fractures.

On Wednesday, the Virginia Convention, in committee, adopted a resolution for the abolition of the Executive Council.

On Saturday, Mr. Monroe, on account of indisposition, resigned his seat in the Virginia Convention. Mr. P. P. Barbour was unanimously chosen to succeed him as President, and General Taylor, of Norfolk, was appointed a delegate in his place.

A statement is published in the Savannah Georgian, of the ages, places of nativity, and pursuits of the individuals who compose the House of Representatives of that State; from which it appears, that there are 89 farmers, 20 lawyers, 10 physicians, 8 merchants and 2 mechanics. Of the 139 members who compose the Assembly, seventy-seven only are natives of Georgia. One was born at sea. The oldest member is 59, and the youngest 22.

On Friday last, two men were arrested about 5 miles from Norristown, (Penn.) upon suspicion of having been engaged in the late mail robbery. After an examination before a magistrate, they were committed to the prison of the county, for further examination.

In the Legislature of South Carolina, a bill to alter the Constitution, so as to disqualify an individual from taking a seat in the Legislature who fights a duel, or may be in any way engaged in a duel, has received a first reading.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 83 persons, during the past week, viz.—27 men, 16 women, 24 boys, and 12 girls,—38 were under six years of age—14 died of Scarlet Fever.

The report of interments, in Baltimore, for the week ending on the 14th, enumerates the death of 28 persons—males 15, females 13—10 of whom were under five years of age.

A letter in the Salisbury paper, from Macon county, North Carolina, under date of 16th ult., says, they have almost despaired of making a profitable business of finding Gold there; the prospects in the adjoining county of Georgia, (Habersham,) are, however, very flattering; a good many people are engaged in the business there, it is added, and they commonly realize good wages.

The London Times, in an article intended to prove that Indian corn is trash, says that the Calabrians make their bread of it; that it gives swine the mange, and man the scurvy.

The Milledgeville, Geo. Ladies' Fair, was held, according to announcement, in that place, on the 1st inst. The receipts were upwards of 500 dollars.

It is said that a company has been established at Santa Fe, to insure female beauty. Their business, though perhaps not extensive, will be safe. Few ladies will be disposed to claim for a loss; though each would easily find witnesses, of her own sex to prove it.

It is stated that the Rev. William Staughton, D. D. formerly pastor of the Sansom street Baptist Church in this city, and late President of Columbia College, died at Washington on Saturday. Dr. Staughton was on his way to Kentucky, to take charge of a College in that state.

An ingenious cotton-hulling machine has been invented by Mr. Stringer, of Greenville, S. C.—By the operation of this machine, the kernel is left perfectly whole, after the hull or outside covering is taken off.

Macfarlane, in his Constantinople, relates, as an instance of the corruptibility of Turks in office, that a European merchant, during the late war, having bribed the proper functionaries, sent a light vessel, loaded with wine, rum, coffee, sugar, &c. from Constantinople up the Danube, to the Russian army.

Forbes, in his Oriental Memoirs, says that beggars are hired by the night, at the Banyan Hospital in Surat, to feast the bugs, fleas, and other vermin maintained in that benevolent institution.

A protest has been entered, in the Legislature of Lower Canada, against one of the Members returned from the Eastern Townships, as being by law ineligible. The objection is grounded on the fact, that the gentleman in question is a native of the United States.

The Ladies' Working Society, of Augusta, Ga. acknowledge the receipt of 801 dollars 37 1-2 cents, the avails of their Fair, held on the 25th ult. but regret that two counterfeit bills amounting to $15, were passed on them.

Capt. Thurber, of the Experiment, at Providence, states that, on the 12th of November, seven Pirates were shot at St. Johns, Porto Rico. Two of them were Frenchmen, three Spaniards, one Greek, one American, named Samuel Cambell, belonging to Philadelphia, who, it is said, has respectable connexions. They were a hardened set of villains, and marched to the place of execution with the utmost unconcern, smoking cigars and exhibiting entire indifference to their fate.

A bill has been reported to the legislature of Tennessee, by the committee on manufactures, designed to encourage the culture of silk. The Banner speaks in terms of approbation of this effort to encourage domestic industry, and expresses a confidence derived from what has been said and written on the subject, that the culture of silk is capable of affording to skilful hands a profit fully adequate to the labour and expense it requires.

An elaborate argument, in one of our courts, to prove that *Elisha* and *Elijah* were but variations of the same name, was disposed of by the judge's remark that they were very much alike, and so were *Marlborough* and *wheel-barrow*.

An accident, truly distressing, occurred in Salem, Mass on Friday. A promising and beautiful boy, the eldest son of John Bray, printer, while at play was run over by a horse and chaise, and so much injured that he expired in a few minutes after. The boy was seven years of age. In about half an hour after leaving his home, in the bloom of health, to attend school, he was carried back to his agonized parents a corpse!

The increasing consumption of cotton more than keeps pace with the increased growth of this great staple of the U. States. At present, sails and cordage are made of it; and it is a much better and cheaper article for caulking vessels than oakum, being more durable, and much less impervious, as it naturally resists water when closely packed into the seams.

The Woodberry packet sloop Delaware, Capt. Murphy, of Salem, N. J. was capsized and sunk on Saturday night last, with five persons on board, Marmaduke Wood, Esq. and his son, of New Jersey, Captain Murphy, J. Budd, and one named Miller, were on board, all missing, supposed lost. The sloop now lies on the Horse Shoe. The head of her mast is to be seen. The sloop Cap Sheaf, Captain Wilkins, went ashore at the same time. A number of passengers on board, all saved.

York, Pa. Dec. 16.—On Tuesday evening last three footpads attacked Mr. Nivens, of this borough, about a mile from town, on the old canal road, and robbed him of his pocket book, containing sixty dollars. One of the rogues was a tall man, of dark complexion; the others could not be seen distinctly enough to be described.—When attacked, Mr. Nivens was returning to town on horseback. After they had made him dismount, he attempted to resist, whereupon one of them fired a pistol at him, which frightened the horse and caused him to break from the hands of the one who held him. They then threw Mr. Nivens upon the ground, and fled.—Two of the notes were of the York Bank, and had been marked by clipping the corners.—*Recorder.*

TRIAL OF JUDGE WILLIAMS.—We learn from the Nashville Banner of the 1st inst. that the trial of Judge Williams was fixed to commence before the Senate on the 3rd. The trial of Sterling B. Robinson, before the Circuit Court on a charge of Murder, committed in an encounter in the streets of Nashville, was also about to come on. So great was the excitement and general interest taken in this trial, that four days were consumed before a jury was empannelled. Three hundred and fifty persons were summoned as jurors, and nearly all of them had formed and expressed opinions, as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

PIRACY.—Arrived at Marblehead, 12th inst. ship Candace Lindsey; she sailed from Boston 20th Oct. for Sumatra. On 15th Nov. lat. 9 N. lon. W. fell in with a piratical brig (hermaphrodite) which boarded and robbed them of all their specie ($19,850) 7 bales dry goods, most part of the officers clothing, watches, provisions, &c. The officers and crew of the piratical vessel were Spanish and Portuguese, and about 40 in number—had one long gun midship, and 2 small guns; they confined the officers in the cabin and the crew in the forecastle, under a guard, while they plundered the vessel. They boarded the Candace about 3 P. M. and left her about 7, at which time another vessel was in sight, which they stood for. They used no violence to crew nor injured the vessel in any respect. The G. had five boxes opium which they declined taking, and said they would make them a present of it. —*Boston Gazette.*

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

NEW STEAM BOAT.—There is now lying at the dock, foot of Hamilton st. a steamboat, not yet finished, which is intended to ply next summer, between this city and New York. She is 150 feet long on deck, the depth of hold is 9 feet, breadth of beam 24 feet; her tonnage is about 300. She has a promenade deck 120 feet long, (the usual length of promenade decks is about 80 feet;) this will be a great advantage in rainy weather, as nearly all the main deck will be protected from the rain. Her engine, which was made in Pittsburgh, is on the Mississippi plan, and takes up but 5 feet in width on deck, and occupies none of the cabin, which is therefore very large and commodious, and in which tables can be set of the length 225 feet: engines generally take up one third of the cabin. There are 150 births; and 50 hammocks can be attached to the centre pillars. One peculiarity of this boat is, that she has a round stern.—She was built at Hyde Park, by Wm. Brown, and her joinery work is to be done in this city, during the winter, by Webster & Wells. She will be ready to sail in the first part of the season, and is to be commanded by the experienced and obliging Captain Peck.

SMUGGLED GOODS.—The Plattsburg Republican of the 5th inst. states—"Some days since, a quantity of contraband goods, consisting of flannels, broadcloths, &c. worth about 1500 dollars, was seized on Isle La Motte, and conveyed to this place for safe keeping until the Marshal receives orders to knock them down to the highest bidder. We are informed, that large quantities of cloths are now ready on the other side of line 45, and that the owners or holders are waiting for the winter to set in before they commence their attentats, as our Canadian neighbours say, by running them over in sleighs.

NOVEL AND USEFUL APPLICATION OF THE SPEAKING-TUBE.—The main-mast of the Briton has been fitted with a tin pipe, for the conveyance of the voice, in boisterous weather, from the quarter deck to the maintop. The pipe is about one inch in diameter. It is a proposition of Mr. Parsons, of this dock-yard.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Providence, Dec. 11.—Mr. Booth, the celebrated tragedian, arrived in town yesterday, in a state of mental derangement, having travelled on foot from Boston. His feet were much swollen, and it is said he slept in the woods on Wednesday night, covering himself with the leaves of the forest. He is now in the care of his friends, and we are happy to add, appears to be recovering from his illness.

Norfolk, Dec. 10.—The brig Baltimore has arrived, in ten days from Havana, at which place a vessel had arrived a short time before from Tampico; but she brought no tidings of the Hornet. The general impression at both places was, that she had foundered. We learn, by the Baltimore, that the ship Triton arrived at Havana on the 24th ult. from Tampico, with 350 Spanish troops, and 24 had died on the passage. Business was dull at Havana, and several important failures had taken place.

OFFICERS OF THE HORNET.—The following is believed to be a correct list of the Officers of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, blown off from Tampico Bar September 9th, since which time nothing authentic has been heard from her:—Capt. Otho Norris.—Lieutenants, Lewis E. Simonds, John L. Young, Daniel H. Mackay, Jesse Smith, and J. L. Thomas, Surgeons, St. Rapalje and L. Barrington.—Purser, Robert Pettinger,—Midshipmen, G. R. A. Brooke, Chas. D. Drake, Edwin Lamb, John M. Maulsby, Henry A. Steele, R. R. Swift, R. L. Tilghman, T. M. Washington, and Samuel S. Washington.—Gunner, John Barnes.

THE NAVY.—The following is, we believe, a correct list of the vessels of the U. S. Navy in Commission, and now in service:—

Mediterranean Station.—Delaware, 74, Commodore W. M. Crane. Java, 44, Captain John Downes. Constellation, 36, Captain A. S. Wadsworth. Fairfield, 18, Master Commandant F. A. Parker. Lexington, 18, Master Commandant W. M. Hunter. Warren, 18, Master Commandant C. W. Skinner. Ontario, 18, Capt. T. H. Stevens.

Pacific Station.—Guerriere, 44, Commodore C. C. B. Thompson. St. Louis, 18, Master Commandant J. D. Sloat. Vincennes, 18, Capt. Finch. Dolphin, 12, Lt. J. P. Zantzinger.

West India Station.—Falmouth, 18, Commodore Jesse D. Elliott. Erie, 16, Master Commandant Daniel Turner. Peacock, 18, Master Commandant E. R. McCall. Hornet, 18, Master Commandant Otho Norris. Natchez, 18, Master Commandant Alex. Claxton. Shark, 12, Lieut. Thomas T. Webb. Grampus, 12, Lieut. W. K. Latimer.

Brazil Station.—Hudson, 44, Commodore Stephen Cassin. Landalia, 18, Master Commandant John Gallagher.

The following are the names, residences, and dates of the appointment, of the present members of the Supreme Court of the United States:—Chief Justice, John Marshall, Richmond, Va. 31st January, 1801; Associate Justices, William Johnson, Charleston, S. C. 26th March, 1804; Joseph Story, Salem, Massachusetts, 18th November, 1811; Gabriel Duval, Marietta, Maryland, 18th November, 1811; Smith Thompson, New York, 9th December, 1823; John M'Lean, Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1829.

New-York, Dec. 14.—On Friday evening, a boy about 14 years old, presented an order purporting to be drawn by a respectable house in Pearl street, at a store in Maiden lane, for half a dozen pair of bellows. They were delivered without hesitation, but on Saturday morning it was discovered that the order was forged. The house in Pearl street knew the lad, from the description, and it was ascertained that property and money had been obtained from others by the same villainy. Information was given to the Police officers, who will soon have him in custody.

A case of slander was tried in the Superior Court on Thursday, in which Simon Myers was the plaintiff, and Hart S. Oppenheimer the defendant. It was stated in evidence, that the plaintiff purchased a quantity of goods from Mr. Jackson, for which he gave his notes at four and six months. The defendant called upon Mr. Jackson, and by his representation, induced him to believe that the notes would never be paid. Mr. Jackson became alarmed. And the plaintiff, finding his credit impaired, was compelled to sustain it, by raising the money for the notes before they reached maturity. No defence was made, and a Sheriff's jury was summoned on Friday evening, to assess the damages, who rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of two thousand dollars. John L. Riker & Price for the plaintiff.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The prize tragedy bearing the title of Metamora was represented last evening, for the first time, to a numerous audience, and was received with loud and general applause. The plot is founded on the wars and adventures of King Philip, who, under the name of Metamora, (made use of by the author instead of Metacon, as being more euphonious,) is the principal character. The house was crowded to such excess that it was difficult for those who had not taken seats, to obtain even a standing place.

In the crowd at the lobby of the theatre last evening, (Mr. Forrest's benefit,) a notorious pick-pocket, who styles himself William Williams, alias Richard Avery, alias York Dick, a large, stout fellow, was arrested in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket, and carried to Bridewell. He is a villain well known to the police of our city, and attended General Lafayette on his tour through the United states, carrying on his peculiar trade in the different sections of the country with great activity and adroitness. The arm of justice, however, proved a little too strong for him in one of the Western States, (Kentucky, we understand,) where he underwent trial and conviction, and suffered incarceration for three or four years. As soon as liberated, he resumed his former avocation, but his career is now in a fair way of being suspended for a season. High constable Hays found in his possession a large number of false-keys, which are now in the police-office.

The New York American contains the following extract of a Letter from Tampico, dated 8th ult. received via New-Orleans:—"The gale of 10th September did great damage to this town; it blew down about one half of the mud houses and injured many others. It is generally thought here, that the U. S. ship Hornet is lost: She was off the bar before the gale and has not since been heard of. Mr. T. Harrison was on board of her, with the books of his house.——The brig Caroline, sunk in the river below Panuco, is forty feet under water, and nothing can be got out of her. The capitulated Spaniards are in Altamira, Panuco, Tampico de Alto; and here; but they are nearly all sick, and since I have been here ten to fifteen have died per day; so that there are not more than sixteen or eighteen hundred of the three thousand five hundred left.—When these troops arrived; they were all healthy well looking young men; now, they are the most miserable looking objects I ever saw. There is no sickness here except among these troops.—The merchants of the place are about forming a company, to purchase a steam-boat to tow vessels out and in."

Zanesville, Dec. 5—Considerable interest was shown in a trial on Wednesday last, between certain members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Reformers. The contest was about the right of using a church in Springfield township, in this county, which was formerly occupied by the old Methodist society. The reformers claimed the right of using and did use it, when an action of trespass was brought against them. After much debate, the Jury retired and remained out all night, when they brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs (the old society,) damages *one cent*. This decision would debar the reformers from the right of using the old churches.

During a late gale, the Schr. Fair Play broke from her moorings at Erie, on Lake Erie, and after drifting about the lake for three days and two nights, during the whole of which time it snowed so fast the crew could not tell where they were, and to add to their distressed situation, being entirely destitute of fire and provisions, drove ashore. To keep from freezing, the crew, (three in number, including the captain, one being on shore when she broke from her moorings,) frequently exercised themselves on deck with what is called "rough and tumble."

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *double* favour of our valued friend *Arcolo*, is received. The former one must have miscarried in the mail. No article from him is "unworthy of notice."

The voluminous Reflections of *Contemir*, arrived safely, and will receive immediate attention. They are esteemed valuable, or the postage ($1 60) would not have been paid to obtain them from the Post Office.

We should like to know who "a character" was intended for.

Lycidas shall appear in our next.

C., received.

Numerous avocations have prevented the promised attention to *Algernon*.

Letters from Lynchburg, Va., postage unpaid, cannot be received. Numerous childish impositions from that quarter, render this course necessary.

R. is received. Home shall be inserted in our next.

Before our next paper goes into the hands of our friends, Christmas day will have gone by.—At the risk of being thought a little too early, we must take this opportunity of presenting—not the compliments of the season, for we feel too familiar with the patrons of our journal, to address them in the cold language of compliment—but our sincere wishes in the hearty language of the old-fashioned times, which, though not grey enough to remember them, we often hear talked about with unaffected pleasure, for a merry Christmas to all, and many happy returns of the season of congratulation and innocent enjoyment.

It is not easy, perhaps, for any of us, to look back to the same period of last year, without something like a sigh at the reflection that we are a year older than we were then. But to those who have exerted themselves to improve the intermediate time, thoughts like this will furnish no subject of serious regret. They will join, though with chastened and moderate enjoyment, in the feelings of those who are yet too young to regard the year that is gone as so much taken from their stock; who look forward with sanguine and unmingled anticipations of success to the period when they are to mingle in the busy scenes of life, and battle with the thousand assailants that the world seldom fails to start against the happiest. They will smile even at the thoughtless child that wishes the time might be annihilated between the morning when he finds his little stocking filled with the presents of a fond parent—valuable to him as gold to the soul of a miser—and the night, apparently incalculably distant, when he is again to go to bed, with brilliant anticipations of what he is to possess on the morrow.

The following remarks on the Mail robbery on Ridge Road, were intended for last weeks paper, but crowded out by the great length of the President's Message. Although now rather out of season we are induced to give them insertion.

Few circumstances that have recently occurred in this neighbourhood have furnished more fruitful topics of conversation, among all classes of society, than the robbery of the Reading Mail on Sunday morning. How, it is generally asked, could ten able-bodied men allow themselves to be bound and pillaged by three vagabonds? The reply is, that the three were armed, and had set about their work with every preparation, and with a complete understanding among themselves in every respect, and that those whom they assaulted were unacquainted with each other, and with the number of their assailants, were entirely without the means of defence, were boxed up in a vehicle which permitted to none of them the means of active motion, and that, supposing them to have set upon and mastered the ruffians, neither honor nor profit was to be derived from the victory. Our own notion of the matter is this: that passengers in a Mail Stage are never to be looked to, and that it would be unreasonable to regard them, as the protectors of any thing but the property that they carry about them. In the instance under notice, the considerable space of time that elapsed between the stopping of the horses and the searching of the travellers, was occupied by the latter in devising means for concealing and securing watches, money, &c., which, to a large amount, they happened to have about them.—Scarcely one lost more than a very small portion; and the principal inconvenience suffered by the majority, was the postponement of a journey for a single day. In England, it is universally received, as the law of mail stage travellers, that the demands of highwaymen, when seconded by a force sufficient to overcome or to prevent resistance by the guard, are to be met by passengers only with address. They never think of exposing their lives in conflict with these desperate ruffians. Highway robbery has been common in England during several centuries.—Scarcely an instance of successful or unsuccessful resistance is recorded, except that of the famous General Oglethorpe, who founded the colony of Georgia, and whose health is regularly drunk at every celebration of our national independence at Savannah. He, travelling with a single servant, was ordered to deliver by a single highwayman. Instead of a purse, he drew a pistol, and shot the fellow dead. Boswell, in his entertaining life of Johnson, tells us that he once ventured to ask the General whether the recollection of this incident ever made him uneasy. The answer was a decided negative. Another story, not so well authenticated, is told of an Irish nobleman, who had frequently boasted that he would never be robbed by a single highwayman. Riding one evening alone in his chariot, an attendant on horseback following at a short distance, he was stopped by a smart looking fellow, who presented a pistol and asked for his purse. His lordship put his hand into his pocket. His petitioner laughed and reminded him of his boast, that a single man should never take his money. "Nor should you," said the poor, "but for the fellow that looks over your shoulder." The robber, startled, turned round suddenly; the nobleman seized the moment, drew a pistol from his pocket, and sent a bullet through the ruffian's head. A boast of the same nature, uttered by a once noted magistrate of this city, by no means deficient in personal intrepidity, led to a different issue. A fellow was convicted before him as a foot-pad, and sentenced to imprisonment. "I wish," said his worship, "that some of you gentlemen would try your hands upon me."—"Perhaps, sir," said the culprit, "your humble servant, some day or other, may have a chance." According to custom, the rogue was pardoned by the tender-hearted governor for the time being, before half his term of service was expired, and while the magistrate aforesaid was still astounding all the boys in town with the dignity of his official deportment, he soon found means to be again brought before the same august tribunal, and was again convicted. The same magistrate, not distinguishing the prisoner from the thousands that he had harangued since the last public interview, made his old speech—"I wish that some of you gentlemen would try your hands on me." "One word," said the thief, as the constables were about to carry him off,—"perhaps it was from mere charity that your worship gave up your purse, one evening about three weeks ago, to a man who demanded it at the corner of two streets in the lower part of the city." The magistrate held his tongue; and the thief went off to jail in triumph.

It would not cost a great deal to place, besides every driver of a mail stage on the principal routes, an armed guard. Such a protection would surely be effectual; for no member of a gang, whose only object is plunder, would expose himself as the first object to a well charged blunderbuss, that his comrades might fill their pockets with dollars.

THEATRICALS.

We are pleased to have it in our power to say, that Mr. Pratt's benefit on Tuesday last, at Chesnut street, was such as his merits as a Manager and a man entitled him to expect. The house was crowded in all parts, boxes, pit, and gallery, and in the first, there was quite a display of beauty and fashion.

Mr. Booth performed here on Wednesday evening, the character of Octavian, in the *Mountaineers*. Notwithstanding what is said in another column respecting this gentleman's derangement, we never saw the part more completely filled, or better action, voice, and gesture, assumed by that gentleman.

Sloman takes a benefit this evening, when he will sing several new comic songs.

FAUSTUS.

Mr. Phillips, the enterprising manager of Arch Street Theatre, has been at great pains and considerable expense, we understand, in getting up the splendid Melo-Drama, the name of which stands at the head of this paragraph. We attended the first representation, and it is but cold justice to the artists concerned to say, that, in all its parts, the piece was as perfect as could reasonably have been expected.

The scenery is entirely new, and, both in design and execution, entitled to the highest praise. The view of the Drachenfels, at sunset, painted by Mr. Coyle, is a beautiful and imposing picture, and reflects great credit on the artist. The lights and shades, the perspective, and above all, the colouring, are managed with admirable precision, and the effect is irresistible. The scene representing the Rialto in Venice, which succeeds that to which we have just referred, is not less deserving of commendation, and the manner of producing the transition, displays the perfection of stage machinery to more advantage than any thing we have before witnessed.

We might, and had we room and leisure, we would, take occasion to make particular reference to the rest of the scenery belonging to Faustus, for all of it is properly entitled to notice.

The cast of the piece is strong, particularly in the musical department, and the whole seemed highly gratifying to the audience.

We hope the piece may have a good run, and that the Manager may be remunerated for his efforts to please.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury
OF THE UNITED STATES.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1827, were	22,966,553 96
The expenditures for the same year, including the Public Debt, were	22,656,784 04
The Balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1828, was	6,668,290 10
In 1828, the Receipts were	24,789,453 01
Making an aggregate of	31,457,743 71
The Expenditures for the year 1828, were	25,483,313 90
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1829, of	5,972,429 81
The receipts during the three first quarters of the *present year*, are estimated at	18,437,230 09
The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at	8,165,000 00
Making the aggregate of	30,574,660 79
The Expenditures for the three first quarters have amounted, by estimate, to	18,919,114 03
The Expenditures for the fourth quarter, including $3,689,542 93 on account of public debt, are estimated at	7,245,481 05
	26,164,595 10
Leaving in the Treasury on the first of January next, an estimated balance of	4,410,071 69

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The payments made and to be made, on account of the Public Debt, for the *year* 1829, amount to

	12,435,603 80

Of which 9,841,011 55 is on account of the principal of the debt, leaving the total debt, on the first day of January, 1830, | 48,525,400 50

This debt is redeemable as follows:

In 1830	8,017,805 51
1831	8,017,960 72
1832	7,227,363 97
1833	2,227,363 98
1834	4,735,296 30
At pleasure of Government	20,296,249 45

As there will, during the above years, be more money applicable to the redemption of debt than the United States have contracted to pay, the Secretary suggests the redemption of the 5 per cent. Stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase of the three per cents, when it can be done on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The value of Domestic articles exported for the year ending 30th September last, is estimated at $15,800,000, being 5,150,334 more than in the preceding year.

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The estimate of receipts for 1830, is as follows:

From Customs	22,000,000	
Lands	1,200,000	
Bank Dividends	490,000	
Incidental	150,000	
		$23,840,000

The expenditures, including 11,500,000 applicable to the Public Debt, are estimated at | 23,755,528 07

The balance which will be in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1831, is estimated at 4,494,545 02; an amount, it will be seen, different very little from the amount of estimated balance on the 1st January next.

The bill to extend the charter of the Philadelphia Bank was ordered to a third reading, in the Senate, on Tuesday; a section having been added, requiring a loan of $500,000 at 5 per cent. reimbursable in 1849, and another, allowing the Bank to reduce its capital by purchasing and extinguishing not more than 500 shares of stock.

Mr. H. S. Tanner is about to construct, on a large scale, a Geological and Mineralogical Map of the Coal Region of Pennsylvania. He solicits the communication of original maps and such other information as may assist him in the prosecution of this important work.

The Norristown Herald says:—The two men who were committed to the prison in this borough, upon suspicion of being engaged in the mail robbery, were discharged on Monday last, after having proved their innocence.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Vice President, Messrs. King and McKinley, of Alabama, Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, Mr. Knight, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, severally appeared and took their seats. Several petitions were presented, and resolutions of the General Assemblies of Indiana and Missouri, on the subject of the Public Lands, were presented by Messrs. Noble and Barton. This being the day designated by the rule adopted at the last session, for the election of the officers of the Senate, Mr. Lowry was re-elected Secretary, General Baily, Sergeant at arms and Door-keeper, and Mr. Tims assistant Door-keeper. On the third ballot for a Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Johns having received 21 votes, and the Rev. Mr. Durbin the same number of votes, the President gave the casting vote in favour of Mr. Johns, and he was declared duly elected. After spending a short time in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate, at an early hour, adjourned.

TURKEY.—We have advices from Constantinople to 15th October. Admiral Malcom had just arrived there, and had been presented to the Sultan. General Diebitsch was still at Adrianople.

The passage of the Dardanelles was free to all merchant vessels, and the duties on transit were withdrawn. The business of the port has assumed great briskness, from the facility the merchant vessels received in passing the Black Sea. From Sept. 26, to October 9th, no fewer than 160 vessels of different flags were seen on their way from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. Three vessels under the Russian flag had passed before the capital without stopping, and without asking for firmans.

ORSOWA, Oct. 25.

It is reported that a Russian corps of two thousand men, which was quietly cantoned at Vrazza, confiding in the treaty, has been surprised and surrounded by a horde of Turks, probably belonging to the corps of the Pacha of Scutari. The Russians, who were too few in number to make any resistance, proposed to capitulate; to which the Turks pretended to accede; but the Russians had scarcely laid down their arms, when the Turks fell upon them and massacred them to a man.

Frontiers of Servia, Oct. 20—As soon as the news of peace and the conditions on which it is founded were known in the provinces, extreme exasperation prevailed among the Turks, and several Pachas seemed resolved to rebel openly against the Sultan. Such is the tenor of advices received from Sophia, and they add that the life of the Sultan may be considered in danger whatever turn affairs may take. Habil Pacha, Ambassador extraordinary of the Porte, is said to have received his passport, and is preparing to set out for St. Petersburg. It is expected that the evacuation of Adrianople will commence in the middle of next month. Trade begins to revive; but what is very singular, gold, particularly ducats, falls in price, although it ought to rise in consequence of the payments that the Turkish Government has to make to Russia.

FAMILY DISTINCTIONS.—A person residing in a town in this county, was lately heard to boast that his family had been noticed by the late Lord Chancellor more than almost any other person; for, in the course of a few years, his Lordship has issued commissions of bankrupt against this person's father, his uncle, his uncle's brother-in-law, his uncle's cousin, his wife's mother, and his wife's brother, his sister's husband, and that husband's sister's husband! Moreover—which is, perhaps, a coincidence more curious than the above circumstances are in themselves remarkable—Lord Eldon was a pupil with the great uncle of the person alluded to for two years.—*Durham Chronicle.*

THE ADVANTAGE OF A SQUINT.—A gentleman in the South of Ireland received a visit lately from a party of Rockites, who were armed with sticks. He had just time to seize a pistol which he cocked, and presented towards the party. "Be off," said he, "you set of villains, or I'll shoot *one* of you, at all events. I have my eye upon him at this moment." Luckily for himself, he was blessed with that happy and pictorial obliquity of vision which caused each particular ruffian to fancy himself to be the marked man, and they withdrew, without obtaining the spoil they had come for.

Chesnut street Theatre.
MR JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT.

A CARD.—Mr. JEFFERSON respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that his benefit will take place at the Chesnut street Theatre, on Wednesday evening, December 23d, when will be presented for the *first* time in this city, Morton's new comedy, in five acts, called "A SCHOOL FOR GROWN UP CHILDREN," with a variety of other entertainments, as will be expressed in the bills of the day.

The Box-book will be open on Tuesday.

dec. 19—1t*

REUBEN MANLY & CO.
104 SOUTH STREET,

SOLD Quarter of $10,000 in Union Canal, No. 1 32 45, to one of their country friends, which gives them much pleasure. Nos. drawn are—

20	25	49							
22	44	54							
1	32	45							
25	49	50							
1	22	32							

$30,000 sold in South street.
10,000
10,000 sold by R. Manly & Co.
5,000
5,000
22 32 45 4,210

REUBEN MANLY & CO. sold several Quarters of 100, 400, 490, &c.

Next Union Canal Lottery draws 7th January, 1830. MAKE WEEL, 16 DRAWN BALLOTS—$30,000 for $10; but to their country friends they will only charge 9 dollars. dec. 19—tf

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by Wm. Milnor, Mayor, Mr. BENJAMIN PLUM, formerly of Alexandria, D. C., to Miss SARAH ANN HOBSON, of this city.

On Sunday, by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. WILLIAM H. SHARPE, to Miss ELIZA GUIER, both of this city.

On Saturday morning, at New York, by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, the Honourable DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston, to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of Herman le Roy, Esq.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Eagles, Mr. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, to Miss ELIZABETH HOOD, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dagg, Mr. CHARLES SELLERS, to Miss ELIZABETH MORRIS, eldest daughter of Mr. John Morris, all of this city.

On the 10th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. VANLEER EACHUS, to Miss MARY BOND, both of Delaware county.

On Fourth day morning, the 9th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Twelfth street, DAVID CLARK, of Princeton, N. J., to JULIA ANN, daughter of the late Joseph Kirkbride, of Hilderburn.

On Sunday evening last at Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, JOHN J. RIORDON, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN, eldest daughter of James Merriken, of that city.

On Fourth day, the 9th instant, at Friends' Meeting House, Salem, N. J., TOWNSEND HILLIARD, of Philadelphia county, to HANNAH E. PANCOAST, of the former place.

On the 29th October, by B. Wetherby, Esq., Mr. JESSE HAWLEY, to Miss ESTHER T. MEREDITH, all of Chester County, Pa.

In the city of Camden, N. J. on Thursday, Nov. 19, 1829, by his Honour Samuel Lanning, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JOSEPH GATCHEL, of this city, to Miss PENELOPE AMELIA NEWPORT, daughter of Benj. Newport, Esq. deceased, of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.

At Tinahely, Ireland, J. DUDDEN, Esq. to Mrs. EDGELL, mother of Dr. Edgell. There were at the the wedding, two fathers, one mother-in law, one father-in-law, one son, one daughter, one daughter-in-law, one son-in-law, one grandfather, one granddaughter, two nieces, two nephews, two uncles, three first cousins, and one second cousin—yet there were only six persons present, and the bride and bridegroom no kin before marriage!

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. MARY B. BURKHART, wife of Frederick Burkhart, in the 72d year of her age.

On Monday evening, fourteenth instant, EMILY H LOUNT, youngest daughter of the Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D. in the fourth year of her age.

On the 16th inst. of a lingering illness, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. MARY CROSSIN.

On Monday afternoon, in the 59th year of his age, JOSIAH EVANS.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. WM. H. infant son of Mr. H. Hart.

On Sunday evening, the 13th inst. MARGARET, daughter of George and Catharine Reba.

On the 14th inst. in the 25th year of his age, Mr. JACOB STONEBERN.

On Monday morning, Mr. SAMUEL MARTIN, in the 58th year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, in the 30th year of his age, JACOB SCHLATTER, Merchant.

On Wednesday evening, 9th instant, Mrs. JUDITH M'CALL, relict of Archibald M'Call, late of this city, deceased, in the 87th year of her age.

At Cantonment Jesup, La. on the 23d ult. in the 18th year of her age, Miss ANN RENSEN, consort of Major George Birch, of the U. S. army, and a native of New York.

In Paris, (France,) 20th October last, of a Pulmonary complaint, FRANCIS B. MORRISON, son of James Morrison, Esq. of Maysville, Kentucky.

In Brunswick, Me. Mr. DANIEL, son of the Rev. Seth Sistare, aged 23. He had spent nearly four years at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, and was one of the first scholars in his school.

At New York, on Tuesday morning, PHILO RUGGLES, Esq. Counsellor at Law, of Poughkeepsie, in the 65th year of his age.

In Bucks County, on the 11th instant, of a short but painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. HANNAH, consort of Mr. Samuel Scott.

At New York, on Tuesday morning, PHILO RUGGLES, Esq. Counsellor at Law, of Poughkeepsie, in the 65th year of his age.

In Washington, about one o'clock on Saturday morning, the 12th inst. the Rev. WILLIAM STAUGHTON, D. D., President of the Georgetown College, in the State of Kentucky, and formerly President of the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia. He had recently accepted the Presidency of the College in Kentucky, and was on his way to that place, when arrested in Washington by the disease which terminated his career on earth.

In the city of New Haven, Conn. on the 10th instant, Mr. RICHARD J. WETHBY, aged 31. Mr. Wethby was by trade a stone-cutter, and was a man of sound judgment and good sense. From early life he entertained a strong aversion to the custom of burial in the ground, and often declared his wish that his body, after his death, should be devoted to some valuable purpose, and that his bones should be preserved, a monument of himself, and useful to mankind. This object he took care to secure by his last will and testament—feeling, as he says in the will, "sincerely desirous to aid the cause of science, through which temporal suffering is alleviated; wishing to promote the best good of his fellow beings; and deliberately preferring that his body, after his death, should be used for dissection and anatomical examination, than that it should be consumed by worms."

SAMUEL COBB'S
Ready Made Coffin Establishments,

AT No. 49 South Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune, adjoining the African Episcopal Church, and at South Fifth street, 4th door below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Samuel Cobb respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened ready made Coffin Establishments at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business can be procured at the shortest notice, and the utmost punctuality, also at the most reasonable prices.

Hearse, Mourning Coaches, Ice Boxes of a superior quality, together with every other requisite on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state that he has invented a preventive, which he thinks will have the desired effect, and at a trifling expense, which can at any time be examined by those who wish to purchase, at the establishment in Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune.

A list of the various prices of interment in the different burial grounds, always to be seen, and every other information given.

N. B. It being his intention to devote himself entirely to the business, attendance will be given at all hours, and all times. dec. 19—3m

Extraordinary Cure of Cancer!!!

IN the early part of the summer of 1826, I was afflicted with a tumor in the back of my hand. Suffering at first little inconvenience from it, no means were used for its recovery until the following winter.—I then found that it was much troubled by cold and heat. The ensuing spring I used considerable effort for its cure, without success, but finding it rather growing worse than better, I applied to a physician of skill and eminence. He attended it some months, without any benefit. I then applied to another, who, after many fruitless efforts, recommended that it be cut out. At this time, the sore had assumed a very unfavorable appearance, being half an inch high, and about an inch and a half wide, and very painful. It was called a virulous cancer. I applied to several other physicians, who all, after attempting its cure, on failing to benefit, recommended the knife. I found that all the surgeons who saw it concurred in this opinion and I felt a strong reluctance to the proposed operation. My situation was now almost hopeless, as the cancerous part became worse with every remedial application. About two years after it first came on, a *handbill* was left by some person at our house, containing certificates of cures performed by WESTERN THOMAS WILSON, No. 85 Coates' street, N. L. My distress being great, I went to him, in hopes of relief. Dr. Wilson did not greatly encourage me at first, but said that his success, in all, I cases, he thought, would justify the attempt. This was about the 5th day of the sixth month, 1828. About this time, the hand had been pronounced incurable by all the physicians who saw it, and then the opinion was, that the whole cancer must be cut out. Dr. Wilson, however, prepared his plasters, and by persevering, with various success, for several months, a cure was completed to my wonder and joy. The hand was, indeed, in a sad condition; but the whole of the cancerous parts were extracted, and it is now so well that I am enabled to write this certificate with it, which otherwise could not have possibly been the case. To Dr. Wilson, under the blessings of Divine Providence, this most extraordinary cure is to be ascribed; and to him would I most earnestly recommend all who are likewise afflicted. It is not in this complaint alone, he has been successful. In a great variety of other afflictive diseases he has acquired a just celebrity, having, in numerous instances, cured individuals who had been abandoned by the physicians as incurable, and who would, to all appearance, soon have fallen sacrifices to these diseases had he not arrested their progress, and restored the afflicted patient to life, health, and usefulness. To him, therefore, are my gratitude and obligations due.

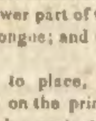
AMOS ROBERTS,
No. 52 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.
dec. 19—4t

ALMANACK.

1829. DECEMBER.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
19 Saturday,	7 23	4 30	8 26	
20 Sunday,	7 23	4 35	9 33	
21 Monday,	7 24	4 35	10 52	
22 Tuesday,	7 24	4 34	11 28	
23 Wednesday,	7 25	4 35	0 15	
24 Thursday,	7 25	4 35	0 57	
25 Friday,	7 26	4 36	1 37	

REAL ESTATE
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Monday, December 28, 1829, at two o'clock, P. M., on the premises,



That valuable Dairy Farm, now in the tenure of Elias Baker, situated in the township of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, thirteen miles from the city of Philadelphia, adjoining the Philadelphia and Gulf Road, and lands of Henry Pugh, Peter Peachon and others; containing 116¼ acres first rate land, twenty-five of which is well covered with fine timber, nine acres excellent meadow, and nine under orchard, selected fruit trees. On the premises are erected an excellent stone dwelling house, stone barn, and two spring houses, over never failing springs of fine water, chair house, and other necessary outbuildings. The plough land is divided into fields by excellent fences, made principally of chesnut rails and posts. Should the purchaser prefer it, one half part of the purchase money may remain on the premises.

The above is highly worthy the attention of those who wish to possess a first rate farm, in fine tilth, and situated in a neighbourhood justly said to be exceeded by none other in the State of Pennsylvania. Terms made known at Sale. Those who wish to view the premises previous to the day of sale, are requested to call upon Elias Baker, thereon.

WILLIAM MATHEYS, Jr.
dec. 19—2t ANN ELLIOTT.

NEW MUSIC.

JUST published by J. EDGAR, No. 86 South Sixth street, the Troubadour, from the celebrated opera of John of Paris, sung at the Chesnut st. Theatre, by Mr. and Mrs. Pearman, and Miss George. The Text; Poetry by T. Moore, Esq.; Oh, listen to my Song, my Love; Schuylkill Waltz, and the celebrated song of the Poachers, as sung by Mr. Andrews, at the Arch street Theatre.

Also, a supply of Piano Fortes, and other Musical Instruments of the best quality, and a quantity of Guitar and Violin Strings. Piano Fortes tuned, and music copied in the neatest manner.

Orders from the country supplied at the shortest notice. dec. 19—2t*

JACOB R. MIDDLETON'S CABINET WAREROOM,
NO. 33 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of Furniture, manufactured of good materials and workmanship, on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of Cabinet Furniture neatly cleaned up and repaired.

By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. J. R. MIDDLETON.

N. B. Coffins made at the shortest notice.
dec. 19—3t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SHEPHERD & TOLAN, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against said firm, are requested to bring in their accounts, duly attested, for settlement, to the surviving partner.

ENOS TOLAN.
Hokendaqua, Pa., December 19—3t*

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemoux Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S

Hardware Store, No. 213 Market street, two doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—6t

Baker's Intelligence Office,
Established in May, 1811.

NO. 8 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Farms, Families, Farmers, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Cutlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. dec. 19—3t

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE CASKET FOR DECEMBER,

EMBELLISHED with a fine portrait of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, Views of Castle Garden, N. Y., and Goodwin's Falls; an elegant Emblematic Title Page for the Volume; and MUSIC.

CONTENTS.—Biographical Memoir of Christopher Columbus; To the Autumn Leaf, W. G. C.; Biography of Gen. Anthony Wayne, continued; The Indian Trader, The Letter; Dishonest Bankrupt; Chateaubriand and Bonaparte; Amy Ironsworth; Posh; Blessings of Matrimony, Goodwin's Falls, N. Y.; Castle Garden, N. Y.; Retrospective Glance; The Subaltern; The Whirlwind; Reminiscences of New York; Wit and Sentiment; Music, "O! give me back my Arab Steed."

POETRY.—Saturday Night at Sea, E. A. M.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

I THINK OF THEE.

'Tis when midnight creepeth
O'er the slumbering earth;
When the night-cloud weepeth
At the young day's birth;
I think of thee, and those sweet hours
When Hope and Love combin'd their pow'rs,
And fill'd my heart with joy;
Tho' now 'tis but a phantom beam
Of bliss, that haunts the memory's dream,
And startles at a sigh,
And gleams like the glow-worm's gleam
Beneath the pale moon's eye!

'Tis when Time is flying,
Swift as sea-bird's wing;
'Tis when youth is dying
Like winter flowers in spring;
I think of thee, tho' thou hast left
My spirit of its peace bereft,
And writhing 'neath its pain;
Still thou wilt ever be dear to me,
While the soft moonbeams kiss the sea,
And dance across the plain;
Like Heliotrope, my soul to thee
Will yet expand again!

ENIGMAS.

The reverse of fourteen and extremes of eleven
Unite, and you'll instantly find
The name of a creature who can't enter Heaven,
So wretched are all of the kind.

My first is what all young ladies would like to do,
My second is what none of them would like to be,
My third is what each would like to do in style;
My fourth is what all misers love and dote upon;
My fifth is what they all so richly merit—
Or, is what my whole could never do without.

I am a word of 6 letters, and the name of an excellent paper published somewhere in Pennsylvania; my 6th, 2d, 3d and 4th, is what is given to schoolboys; my 3d, 4th, 2d, 5th and 5th, is an instrument used in certain places for travelling on the ice; my 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, is an instrument much used by grocers; my 2d, 3d and 4th, is what persons do when they go to borrow; my 3d, 2d, 1st and 4th, is used by many; my 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th, is an instrument used in tailor-shops; my 3d, 5th, 2d and 5th, is a place of rest; my 5th, 2d, 3d and 5th, is pleasing; my 4th, 2d, 4th and 5th, is what a hungry man does at table; my 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th, is baked; my 5th, 5th and 2d, is a delightful beverage; my 6th, 5th, 2d, 3d and 5th, is troublesome; my 1st, 2d and 6th, is a domestic animal; my 5th, 2d and 5th, is what cows do. T. T. B.

CROSS READINGS.

1. Beware of a villain—John Overy or the Miser of Southwark—whose generous exertions in endeavouring to save—The last dividend of the Mechanics' Bank—

2. Ran away from the subscriber—the ship Bengal—containing Fashionable Whiskers—and Mr. Webster's speech in the Astor case—

3. Emigration—from the Detroit Gazette—a number of Types set for use—

4. State of Thermometer—a steamboat with high pressure Engine—fell below Zero.

5. Memorandum for Capt. Hall—all owners of hogs are hereby notified not to harbor the said villain at their peril—

6. Wanted in a Book store—a young woman with a fresh breast—and the Brandywine Manufacturing Co.

7. Any vessel in want of ballast—can be supplied on moderate terms—The select and Common Council—

8. The London Keepsake for 1830 has—convulsions Scarlet Fever—and a convenient 3 Story Dwelling.

Passengers for Packet ship Napoleon—very bad with the yellow fever—Morrison's coffin warehouse—in readiness at the wharf—

10. The admirers of the fine arts—are at the Pawn Broker's—admittance 25 cents—

11. 30,000 dollars run away from the subscriber—being—the last of the Mohicans. B.

CHRISTMAS FROLICS.

"O slater Phoebe, how merry were we,
"When we sat under the Juniper tree."

Mr. Editor:—I have been long of the opinion that it is a great folly for the old, and the religious, to interfere with the amusements of the young and gay—they always have had, and always will have, their amusements. If they are driven from one kind, they must, from necessity, have recourse to another.

The other evening I happened to be at a small party of young people, whose Pa's and Ma's were strongly opposed to dancing. I had not been many minutes in the room, when a great dirty mouthed lubber, stretched himself up against the door frame, and cried out, "I hang." On being asked for whom he hung, he answered, "Polly A.—." On this, Polly, who was a very pretty and neat little girl, marched forward and submitted herself to be kissed by, and enclosed in the arms of this bear. Polly, in her turn, hung for a beau, who, in his turn, hung for some one else, until the whole company were up; then each kissed the other and sat down. The company were hardly seated when a female voice cried in my ear, "pleased or displeased?" I looked round, not knowing what to do, when the speaker gave me two or three raps over the shoulders, with a handkerchief curiously twisted for that purpose—upon which I told her I was displeased. She then asked me what would please me. While considering what answer to make, she thumped away at my shoulders, to the no small amusement of the whole company. I had hardly been let into the secret of this play, when some one cried out "button, button, who's got the button?" "Sally," says I. "Pay your pawn," says the speaker. I threw my penknife into a hat held out for that purpose. After a short time the pawns were to be sold—"fine or superfine?" says one, holding up a pocket handkerchief. "Fine," says another—"What shall the owner do to redeem it?" "he shall kiss Mary B——, wheelbarrow fashion." With no small confusion I saw my penknife held up and pronounced "fine," and I was doomed by a lady to go to the fire place, look up the chimney, and say,

"Peep devil, peep at your brother,
"Why may'nt one devil peep at another?"

Thus passed the evening. I was much amused with a pretty girl, who had got ten feet into a well—nothing but ten kisses could bring her out. Not a few shins were broken in playing blindman's buff. I observed that the prettiest girls got the most kisses—were soonest hung, and first in forming the "wreath," in fact, I saw one pretty girl kept on her feet for nearly half an hour, running about, first to please one man, and then another. I made another observation, that was, if a girl disliked a man, she gave him her cheek to kiss, but if not, he of course took his revenge on her lips—now for my own part, I would as soon kiss the back of a lady's hand, as her cheek.

I was sorely puzzled at one time, when commanded to "bow to the wittiest, kneel to the prettiest, and kiss the one I loved best." With much ado, I got down on my marrow bones before the most homely girl in the room, but as to kissing the one I loved best, it was a thing I could hardly venture to do, if there had been none other present.

In the course of the evening I was compared to divers unseemly animals and things; was run over half a dozen of times; got my fingers barked hunting for the key; got my head broke against the mantle piece, blindfolded, and my shoulders yet ache at the very thoughts of the beating they got from the knotted handkerchief. I do not wish to complain, Mr. Editor, for I got no more than my share—nor have we been much to lose or gain by such amusements. But do not the ladies lose by admitting the men to such personal familiarities? Do we not set a less value on the endearments of beauty and love, when they have been lavished on fifty men before?

A HEROINE.

From Broughton's Letters written in Mahratta camp, we extract the following as a noble exception amid the villainies of a treacherous and distinguished people.

"It was in one of these battalions that an interesting young girl was discovered, about a twelvemonth ago, who had served in it for two or three years as a Sipahee; in which capacity she had acquired the favor of her superiors, and the regard of her comrades by her quiet and inoffensive behaviour, and regular attention to the duties of her station. It was observed that she always dressed her own dinner, and ate it, and performed her ablutions, by herself; but not the slightest suspicion of her sex was entertained till about the time I mentioned, when it was discovered by the curiosity of a young Sipahee, who followed her when she went to bathe. After this she continued to serve for some months, resolutely declining the patronage of the Bace, who proposed to receive her into his own family, as well as the offers of Muha Raj to promote her in the corps she belonged to. The affair soon became the subject of general conversation in the camp; and I having expressed a strong wish to see Jerusalem or Shing'la, the name by which the Indian D'Eon went, one of our Sipahees, who was acquainted with her, brought her to my tent. She appeared to be about twenty-two years of age, was very fair, and though not handsome, possessed a most interesting countenance. She spoke freely of her profession and situation; but betrayed neither the affected bashfulness nor forward boldness which such a situation was likely to have produced. And let it be recorded to the honor of every party concerned, that from the moment when her sex was discovered, she met only with increased respect and attention from her comrades; not an individual presumed to utter a word that might insult her, or breathing a doubt that could affect her reputation. At length her motive for enlisting and remaining in the service was discovered.

An only brother was confined for debt at Bopal, and this interesting young creature had the courage to enroll herself as a common soldier, and afterwards persisted in exposing her person to the dangers and difficulties of a military life, with the generous idea of raising money sufficient to liberate this loved relation from confinement."

A Quandary.—"I knows well enough," said a fellow, "where fresh fish comes from—but where they *catch these 'ere salt fish*, I'll be hanged if I can tell."

From a Correspondent.—On the fifth of last January, a respectable gentleman of this city, notoriously addicted to ward meetings, and new-fangled religions, was thrown into a violent fit of the tantrums by a shower of tradesmen's bills for the fantastical fineries of his charming daughters. A friend came in and asked what was the matter. "Matter enough," said the father, "Polly ticks and Fanny ticks." "I have often told you," said the friend, "that politics and fanatics would drive you out of your senses." The old gentleman picked up the music stool, and knocked him down.

Lord John Townsend, whose good humour was proverbial, was dining one day at a friend's where among other servants, the coachman waited on the table. In handing a sauce tureen, honest John unluckily spilt part of its contents over his lordship's clothes, who, instead of showing any displeasure, jocosely said, "John, you should take care never to grease any thing but your wheels."

Lines not before published, written by Burns on the old church door at Dumfries, on a day of thanksgiving for some victory gained by the British arms:—

Ye hypocrites, are these your pranks?
To murder folks and then give thanks?
Forbear, I say, proceed no further,
For God delights in no such murder."

A Doctor lately advertised, that he should be happy of an opportunity to attend the public in general, and his friends in particular.

Sensible Swine.—A brewer, in a certain town in the north, had lately an animal of the swine tribe of uncommon fineness of symmetry and appearance. He seemed conscious of his own attractiveness; and almost every day he was seen exhibiting the beauty of his shape and size on a promenade in the neighbourhood of the place where all the other fashionables of that good town were wont to recreate. It happened, however, that the quadruped had his own besetting weaknesses; and, when certain operations of the brewery brought periodically to his share some of the good things of potent nature, the Corinthian boar got completely tipsy. But the sensible beast had a feeling of the degradation he thus brought upon himself; and, let the day be ever so fine, or the promenade ever so brilliant, he would never be found among the company when he had exceeded at the inebriating trough. He skulked among the darker lanes and closes, and fairly shunned all observation and notice.

Wounds.—A surgeon at Lausanne has been devoting his attention to simplifying the dressings and ligatures employed in the treatment of wounds, and has endeavoured to show that simple rags and water may be advantageously substituted for the lint, bandages of all kinds, and various medicaments at present used for that purpose.

Croup.—For this disorder, so fatal to children, M. Bretonneau, a medical man at Tours, appears to have discovered a certain cure by blowing alum into the throat of the child through an instrument invented for the purpose. In some cases two or three repetitions of this treatment are sufficient; in others, five or six are necessary. Numerous children, rapidly falling victims to this frightful disorder, after the exhibition of the antiphlogistic and other supposed remedies, have been cured by M. Bretonneau.

At the siege of Londonderry, in Ireland, in 1689, the garrison was reduced to the greatest straits by famine, so that a dog's head was sold for half a crown. Their drink was water mixed with ginger and aniseed. They had tallow and [potato] starch which they mixed together, and which not only nourished, but had this singular effect—that it proved an effectual cure for the dysentery, and recovered many who were reduced by that disorder, as well as preserved others from it.

M. Flourens, a French Savant, having made many experiments on the influence which *cold* exercises on animals, has drawn from them the conclusion that *exposure to prolonged cold is the most powerful of the causes which may induce pulmonary consumption*; and that, on the contrary, living in a warm place, is so powerful a remedy against that disease, that it is of itself sufficient to cure it in all cases where the evil has not reached its highest degree.

OPIUM.

If the cultivation of the Poppy for opium can be considered as an object of national importance in Great Britain, it seems to be certain that it must be so here. Our climate is much better adapted to this plant. Sown in May, its capsules are fit to use in July, and are larger and finer than those grown in England. The variety from which the Turkey opium is obtained, is the large, single, white poppy.—The capsules are about the size of a large pigeon's egg. When they have obtained their greatest size, the capsule is to be slit with a pin, or sharp pen-knife; from the wound issues a milky kind of juice, which in two hours thickens, and should then be collected and afterwards dried in the sun.—In raising it on a large scale, the poppies should be sown in rows or beds, so as to permit the collectors of the opium to pass between them.

We have no expectation that such experiments will be made in our country, but many curious persons may be disposed to raise a quarter of an acre each. The remarks which have been made are the result of personal observation.

MR. DOWNE,
PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN FLUTE,

MOST respectfully announces to those Gentlemen who wish to improve themselves on that instrument, that he intends giving lessons. For particulars, apply at his residence, No. 32 Palmyra Row, Vine street.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who have already learned to play, may probably derive some benefit from his instructions. dec. 12—4t*

WANTED,

AN apprentice to the Jewellery Business, about 15 years of age. Enquire at this office. dec. 12—3t

REMOVAL.

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Manufacturer, removed from 153 North Fourth street, to No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has got on hand a quantity of Domestic Carpet, of a good quality, which he will sell low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet work at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street, as above. oct. 3—3m

THOMAS EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE NO. 50 PHILADELPHIA ARCADE.

RESIDENCE No. 199 North Sixth street, between Vine and Callowhill.

Legal business promptly attended to; and Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Petitions, and other writings neatly drawn, on moderate terms.

Office open daily from 8, A. M. till sunset. Also, on Saturday evenings. sept. 12—tf

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH COBB, Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to Vine street, nine doors above Fourth, north side, where he is prepared to execute their orders punctually, and on reasonable terms. oct. 31—8t*

TEESE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores No. 36 and 37 in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained, and that they intend to sell their ware lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our store and the other Hat Stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to 1.50, lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13 and 18 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred; and if our work does not wear as we say it will, we will make any deduction required.—We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade, if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions; and have now in store hats of every quality of the latest Philadelphia, New York and London fashions, which are ready for sale.

Hats of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones, (economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new Hat, will please to call as above. nov. 21—3m

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 208 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. nov. 14—3m

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

LATE the property of George Willing, Esq situate on the West Chester Road, six miles from the city of Philadelphia, the 6 mile stone standing on the Premises. It contains 349 acres. There are about 220 acres of first rate Ploughland, in a state of good cultivation, divided into convenient fields, all under good fence, and about 120 acres of well timbered wood land. There are two never-failing streams of water running through the Plantation. The improvements are a brick spring house, with a most excellent spring, with a plentiful flow of water in the driest season; a large frame barn, with a stone stable adjoining, two stories high; a good tenant house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, and a pump near the door; a large stone mansion house, two stories high, on the first floor, three rooms, and a large hall on the second floor, six bed rooms and good garrets, and a pump near the kitchen door. There are about 12 acres of good watered meadows. The Farm is allowed to be one of the best in the County.

Enquire of T. MITCHELL,
No. 89 Walnut street, between Third & Fourth sts.
nov. 21—tf

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles. sept. 30—6m

DR. A. G. HULL'S
PATENT HINGE TRUSS,
For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to all the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he *first* applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

☞ The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion nicely graduated, by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, *to accomplish a cure of the disease.* The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being coarse, tended to enlarge the rupture opening."

A. G. HULL,
No. 28 North Eighth street.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1829 —ly

ANNUALS FOR 1830.

FOR sale by J. G. AUNER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 343 Market street, below Ninth street:—

ANNUALS.—Friendship's Offering, Keepsake, Atlantic Souvenir, Talisman, Token, Winter's Wreath, The Gem, The Iris, Amulet, Bijou, Literary Souvenir, The Pearl, &c.

JUVENILES.—Alfred Campbell, Young Cadet, Parlour playmate, Sport, The Comets, Little Grammarian, Scenes in America, Asia and Africa, Bigland's Birds and Beasts, Sketches of Persia and Austria, Northern Regions, Wm. Tell, Diversions of Holycot, Frank, Guilty Tongue, Tales of a Grandfather, Peter Parley, Sparrow, Scottish Orphans, Young Artist, New Casket, Maria's Reward, Young Jewess, Pink Tippet, Lucy Little House, Edwin and Emmy, American Sketches, &c. &c.

Also, a general assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School, Juvenile and Blank Books, on the lowest terms. dec. 12—3t

☞ In going above, *before you pass.*
Just stop a moments and look at our glass.

M'CORD & SHINER,
MANUFACTURERS OF CUT GLASS,
No. 11 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers that they are now offering an splendid an assortment of Cut Glass, they flatter themselves as can possibly be manufactured in any part of the world. Also, one hundred HALL AND ENTRY LAMPS, cut to various elegant new patterns; the whole of which they will sell as low, if not lower, than can be purchased. Their workmanship they consider enough known to need no comment. Country merchants will do well to examine here before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The most liberal encouragement given to those who purchase to sell again. july 25—6m

To those Afflicted with the Dropsy.

A PERSON recently from the South, being in possession of a recipe which will infallibly eradicate that fatal disease, offers it to the public, with the assurance of a safe and speedy cure. Certificates as respects the efficacy of the medicine, as well as its not being injurious to the constitution, can be shown. For particulars inquire at this office. Nov. 7—3t

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY
FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of Insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire:

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*
Directors.

James Schott, Henry C. Carey, Thomas I. Wharton, Charles Roberts, Levi Ellmaker, Thomas Hart, Tobias Wagner, William Chalmers,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 162½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with descriptions of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
aug. 1—tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING entered into co-partnership, and do now offer, very low, either wholesale or retail, at their store, No. 68 North Second street, above Arch, nearly opposite the Philadelphia Hotel, the following articles, viz:—

Gro de naples, black, blue black, and assorted colours.
Satin Turc, do. do. do.
Black, blue black, and assorted colours, gros de Indies.
A new style striped do. do.
Italian lutestring.
Black and assorted colours, silk velvets.
White, black, blue black, and assorted colours, satins.
Assorted colours, Mantua ribons, from No. 1½ to No. 22.
One case 6-16 and 12 22 embroidered gro de nap ribons, of a new style.
Plain satin ribons, different numbers.
Canton and Nankin crapes.
Black lace veils, different sizes and qualities.
Italian and Accophens crape, white, black, and assorted.
Thibet, cashmere, and Popelinette shawls.
With a variety of other silk and fancy articles, all of which they will dispose of low.

oct 3—3m GOLDSMIT & GOUDKOP.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Elizabeth Morris, deceased, are requested to make payment to Herman Baugh, Executor, who will settle any claims against the above estate, if presented to him, at No. 10 Elfreth's Alley.

dec. 5—4t* HARMAN BAUGH.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 20 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10, Verbal ones, $2 Visits, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Burgin, Carpenter, Culbertson, Garretson, Gardiner, Hart, Klett, Mackenzie, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Rovoult, Scattergood, Shepherd, Yarnall, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them. dec. 5—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ISAAC A. BAIRD, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, are requested to hand them to the subscribers, for settlement, on or before the 1st of February next.

JACOB C. OUY, } Executors:
TITUS V. LEVERING, }
Manayunk, dec. 5—3t*

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

A HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for $2 50.
Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes.
Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
dec. 5—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

INDIGESTION.
Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hall, No. 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Post, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Kease & Co. No. 115 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Philadelphia, by Isaac Thompson, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keeser, and George H. Keerl; in Charleston, by Wm Burgwyn; in Savannah, by Anson Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jewett; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son; and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hodeon. oct. 17—6m

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, being n Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 25—1y

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumption, Asthma, Pleurisy, spitting of blood, Hooping Cough, Cough and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was presented by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.* It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Reuben Blanchard.

I was about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms; faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness, across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat, with sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing more particularly morning and evening, with great prostration of strength, and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August, I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable, about this time I heard of the celebrated *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial, (as all other remedies had failed,) and was surprized at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the Balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of February last, I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me is a very strong proof that it was Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.
Peacham, Vt. March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife, having from youth up, been troubled with the Asthma, such as is termed hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all other remedies failed she was advised to make use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two bottles; her complaints were entirely removed, her appetite returned, she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past

Peacham, April, 1829. ASHLEY MARTIN

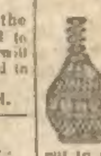
For sale by Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets, price 50 cts; Joseph Simons, corner of Second and Coates streets; Jacob Flickwire, South Second street, opposite German. oct. 17—en7t

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT

REMOVED from No. 38 North Eighth street, to No. 7 South Seventh street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

S. WILLIAMSONS' inform their friends,
That they their business still intend
To carry on, as heretofore,
Altho' they have removed their store.
They there intend to colour still,
And try to suit you to your will;
With Lilacs, Greens, and various blues,
And other colours if you choose.
Here Ladies' Dresses will be dyed,
And Gentlemen's Apparel beside;
And every order, it is true,
Shall promptly be attended to.
aug 1—eo6m

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

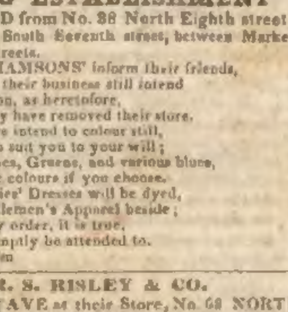


HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves aug 4—eotf

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 33 Bread street.



T. WHITE'S
Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils, such as fastening jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often grows more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (9 times out of 10 if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and useful uses.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence failures sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend that it be applied by a dentist. William J. A. Birkey, surgeon dentist, No. 99 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor in Philadelphia; also sold by the following Druggists: T. W. DYOTT, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets; J. C. JENKINS, No. 107 Market street, north side; M. L. GORDON, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets; J. A. CANTRELL, No. 472 South Front street; S. P. GRIFFITS, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; E. TOWNSEND, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Tenth sts.; Dr. W. C. POOLE, S. E. corner of Ninth and Race sts.; W. BIDDLE, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Arch sts.; W. MARROT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch sts.; T. DUGDALE, No. 45 Arch street; W. HANLEY, in Seventh, below Pine st.; W. H DUFFIELD, N. E. corner of Fourth and Pine sts.; T. M'CLINTOCK, N. W. corner of Fifth and Callowhill sts.; GEORGE MELLOR, S. E. corner 4th and Walnut, Douglass and Abbott, South East corner of Third and Arch streets.

☞ To guard against counterfeits the directions round each bottle will be signed by the proprietor.

aug. 22—20t T. WHITE.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

JAMES F. CALLBREATH,
Ladies' Boot and Shoe Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has at his store, No. 58 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 5 DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, a general assortment of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, all of which will be sold as low as at any store in the city, quality considered. Families in the country, and country store keepers, can be supplied on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice. oct. 17—3m*

American Stenographic Academy,
BY D. T. C. GOULD,
No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions, may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which, is now before the public, price 50 cents.

N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz.

If 81 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways Post Masters, and others, who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.

☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of any Newspaper in the United States, who will give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same.

nov. 28—tf

JACKSON'S
Philadelphia Lead Pencil and Ever-Point Lead Manufactory.

THE dealers in Ever-Point Pencil Cases, are informed that the Leads made by WILLIAM JACKSON will hereafter, if required, be put up in boxes of one dozen each, and the price of them will be reduced to 81 25 per gross; but when put up in boxes of one gross each, 12½ cents lower. An additional supply of those very superior Lead Pencils made by Wm. JACKSON have been received. The preference given to them at the seat of government of the United States, by introducing them into most of the public offices at Washington, as well as by banks and other public institutions in this city, and their preference by engineers and artists, who have certified them to be fully equal, if not superior to the best London make, (although much lower in price,) are conclusive proofs of their superiority.

Also, JACKSON'S Patent Ivory Ever-Point Pencil Cases. WILLIAM JONES,
Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 28 North Fourth street. nov. 28—6t

R. Manly & Co. 104 South Street,

OFFER to their country customers, Lottery Tickets to all duly authorized Lotteries, ten per cent. cheaper than any other office in the city. That is to say 8—10 Dollar tickets, at 9—5 do. do. 4 50—4 do. do. 3 50—which is a reduction of 12½ per cent.

All our country friends, inclosing cash, will be served the same as if present, and the choicest Numbers picked out for them.

MANLY & CO. deal more extensively with country people than any other office, because he sells cheaper, and good fair Prizes, viz:—Nos. 33 37 48, quarter, $10,000, to a gentleman in Chester county. Nos. 15 21 34, half, $10,000, to a lady in Delaware county. Nos. 10 28 40, quarter, $6,000, to a person in Montgomery county. Nos. 5 9 35, quarter, $2,000, to a coloured man, in Radnor, Delaware county, Pa.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, of Pennsylvania, Class No. 14, for 1829, drawn in this city on Thursday, 17th December, 1829.—60 Number Lottery, 6 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	$500
2	10,000	10	400
2	5,000	10	300